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WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Senate Passes the Bill to Enlarge the Powers of the Freedmen's Bureau.

A Vehement and Denunciatory Speech by Mr. Davis.

Scathing and Effective Reply by Mr. Trumbull.

The Constitutional Amendment Still Under Discussion in the House.

The Divergence of Opinion Increased by the Debate.

The Committee Said to be Prepared to Offer a Substitute for the Resolution.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 25.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The Senate devoted itself mainly to the Freedmen's Bureau Bill to-day, and finished it, passing it by a vote of 37 to 10—the nays being all Democrats. Messrs. HENDERSON, of Missouri; CRESWELL, of Maryland; and WILLEY and VAN WINKLE, of West Virginia, voted for it, though its operations will extend over their States. GARRETT DAVIS, who took the floor yesterday in opposition to the bill, kept it during the whole of to-day in a speech of the most vehement and furious denunciation of the measure. When he suspended his remarks, Senator TRUMBULL arose, and in a ten minutes' speech of the most scathing character, scattered to the winds the interminable mass of declamation and wild statement uttered by the windy Kentuckian. The bill will be pushed through the House as soon as possible, under the lead of Mr. ELLIOT, of Massachusetts, the Chairman of the Select Committee on Freedmen.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Nearly all of the session of the House to-day was devoted to the further discussion of the joint resolution reported by the Committee on Reconstruction. Except in so far as getting through with eight or nine speeches, which must be heard, no progress has been made toward a determination of the subject before the House, for, as the discussion advances, still wider and more diverse views are disclosed, until it would seem impossible for the members to agree upon any general proposition to remedy the inequality complained of in the basis of representation.

Very able speeches were made by Messrs. HIGBY, BINGHAM and BROOMALL, each advocating some measure, if not that reported by the committee, fixing the basis of representation. Mr. BINGHAM unequivocally giving his support to the resolution before the House. Brief speeches were also made by Messrs. DAVIS and WARD, of New-York, in favor of action now by Congress, but in opposition to the resolution of the committee. Messrs. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, and NICHOLSON, of Delaware, argued directly against any interference in the matter at all by Congress.

With but two exceptions, the speeches breathed a spirit of concession and compromise of views to attain the end for which at least three-fourths of the members are aiming, and the effect of to-day's proceedings was therefore for good. The discussion being thus protracted has enabled the members of the Committee on Reconstruction to ponder well the subject, and it is said they have been industrious in the meantime, and will probably be prepared with a substitute for the present joint resolution, to be offered when it shall become apparent that their first report is to be rejected or recommitted.

THE SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS ON CREDIT.

The object of the law authorizing the sale of postage stamps on credit, as appears from a letter from the Postmaster-General to the Chairman of the Senate Post-office Committee, is to enable the department to circulate its stamps through the States lately in rebellion. He says this cannot be done to any considerable extent for the reason that the law only authorizes the sale of stamps to Postmasters for cash, and that there are many places where there are not qualified persons who can take the oath to fill the post-offices, nor persons of sufficient means to enable them to purchase stamps for cash. There are many persons who cannot take the oath who can furnish good bonds, and thus accommodate a very great demand for stamps. He indicates his intention, if the bill passes, to appoint, as far as practicable, assessors, collectors, and other officers of the United States. While the compensation proposed is small, the penalties provided are severe, as in the case of receivers and custodians of the public money. He says further: It is believed that a measure of the character proposed will not only produce considerable revenue to the department, but will tend to promote a feeling of contentment and subordination among the people of the Southern States, and at the same time protect the department against loss.

STATISTICS ON MANUFACTURES.

The Secretary of the Interior, in response to a resolution of the House, communicates a list of the cities of the United States with the statistics of their manufactures, including those having 10,000 inhabitants and upward. It includes 102 cities, beginning with New-York and ending with Newport, Ky. The total capital employed is $417,129,234; hands employed, males, 410,920; females, 147,000; value of products, $874,934,827. New-York stands first in the list. Capital, $61,212,757; males employed, 65,483; females, 24,721; value of products, $159,107,369. Philadelphia employs a capital of $73,318,885; male operatives, 68,350; females, 30,633; value of products, $135,979,777. Cincinnati is third in order: Products, $46,000,000; capital, $17,000,000 in round numbers. Boston; Products, $36,000,000; capital, $13,000,000. The other principal cities produce as follows: Brooklyn, $34,000,000; Newark, $22,000,000; St. Louis, $21,000,000; Baltimore, $21,000,000; San Francisco, $19,000,000; Lowell, $18,000,000; Providence, $15,000,000; Louisville, $12,000,000; Richmond, $12,000,000; Pittsburgh, $11,000,000; New-Bedford, $11,000,000; Chicago, $11,000,000; New-Orleans, $10,000,000; Manchester, $10,000,000; Troy, $10,000,000; Rochester, $10,000,000.

THE REPORTS OF GENS. GRANT AND SCHURZ.

The House Committee on Printing to-day reported in favor of printing but twenty-five thousand copies of CARL SCHURZ's report, instead of one hundred thousand as was proposed yesterday. Mr. LAFLIN, the practical business man at the head of that committee, is determined to show to the House that there can and should be a much greater degree of economy practiced in regard to printing than heretofore.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN COLORADO.

Senator EVANS, of Colorado, says the telegram from H. J. HARDIN, colored citizen of Denver, which was published on Wednesday, makes several false impressions. First—That the colored people voted in Colorado prior to 1864. The clause "citizens of the United States" in the franchise law not having been construed to include them, the colored people did not vote. Second—That he, as Governor, was instrumental in depriving them of the privilege. Whatever change was made in the law it was without reference to negro suffrage, that question not having been raised, and no practical change was made in that respect. Third—That the State Constitution makes their exclusion perpetual. That instrument provides a ready mode of amendment on this, and all other of its provisions, and imposes no disability on colored people except present exclusion from office and voting. He thinks that HARDIN is being used by designing men to defeat the admission of the State. The following extract from a private letter from HARDIN to a former citizen of Colorado, dated Jan. 7, 1866, is significant: "Notwithstanding my opposition to the admission of Colorado, I hope, Sir, that you may realize your most sanguine hope, the admission of Colorado, which will add another bright star to the galaxy of States. Would to God we had given equal rights to all men; then her brightness would have outshone all the rest."

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Senator MORRILL reported a bill to-day providing for the resumption of legislation by Congress for the government of the District of Columbia. The first section repeals the charters of Washington and Georgetown, and the Levy Court of the County of Washington; and the bill further provides for the appointment of three District of Columbia Commissioners, a Private Secretary to the President for the District, a Solicitor, an Assessor, a Collector of Taxes, a Treasurer, a Comptroller, a Clerk of the Commissioners; an engineer or surveyor, a Board of Health, consisting of four physicians—one principal and three consulting; a Board of of Education, consisting of the Commissioners and the Private Secretary for the district; a Superintendent of Weights and Measures; a Board of Police, consisting of the Commissioners and six citizens; a Clerk of Police; a Superintendent of Police and three Sergeants; police patrolmen, able to read and write the English language, not to exceed one hundred and fifty; a Fire Department, with a Chief Engineer and a sufficient number of fire companies; a Superintendent of Streets; Fire and Police Telegraph Department; Superintendent, Assistant-Superintendent and three operators; a Water Department, consisting of three Commissioners and an engineer and a draughtsman. The principal officers are to be appointed by the President, and hold office at his pleasure, and the subordinates by the Commissioners. The Commissioners are to be citizens of the District, over twenty-five years old. The Police Commissioners are to be three in the city, one in Georgetown, and one in the country.

APPOINTMENT OF A MINISTER TO GREECE.

The President has appointed Capt. NICHOLAS SMITH, of Kansas, Minister Resident to Greece, to reside at Athens. This is the first appointment of a Minister to that country.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed CHARLES B. DARWIN, of Ohio, to be Associate Justice for the District of Washington Territory, and GEORGE J. CLARKE, Postmaster at Los Angelos, Cal.

ART MATTERS.

POWELL, the artist, is here, in consultation with the Senate and House joint committee on the library, in regard to the picture contracted for by Congress last Winter. The object of the consultation is to select a subject for the painting in pursuance of the terms of the act.

TAXATION OF FARM PRODUCTS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has received a communication from a farmer, inquiring whether farm products sold in 1864, which had been assessed in 1863, are liable to taxation. In reply, the Commissioner replies that there is no provision of law for exempting farm products from tax when sold on account of their having paid a tax already; and in the second place, it is clear that in a majority of cases it is only apparently the fact that a second tax is paid, and consequently the tax will be assessed upon the value of a year's crop.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

The Treasury Department to day received from a lady residing in this District, $100 in conscience money. In the letter transmitting the money she represented that amount was received as compensation for a slave released in accordance with an act of Congress, and that she cannot retain it on account of conscientious scruples.

One hundred and twenty-six dollars was also forwarded by JOHN E. STOCKER, formerly of the Fortieth Massachusetts Volunteers, that sum having been overpaid him on his final settlement.

One hundred and fifty dollars have been received from a former employee of the government, who confesses that while engaged in the Norfolk Navy-yard, he abstracted articles belonging lo the United States worth one dollar and a half.

During the past year conscience money, in sums ranging from one cent to $100; in the aggregate amounting to $20,000, was deposited in the vault of the Treasury.

THE EVENING RECEPTIONS.

The numerous receptions this evening are all largely attended by the most distinguished society of the Capital, especially those of Senator MORGAN, Secretary MCCULLOCH and Speaker COLFAX.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....THURSDAY, Jan. 25.

SALES OF POSTAGE-STAMPS.

Mr. DIXON reported the bill relative to the sale of postage-stamps and stamped envelopes on credit, with an amendment limiting its operation to the 30th of June, 1868. He asked for the printing of an explanatory letter of the Postmaster-General, which was ordered.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill, in addition to several acts, for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of government of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

It repeals the acts incorporating the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and declares that the legislative powers delegated to said cities are hereby resumed, to be exercised exclusively by Congress till otherwise provided by law.

The Executive officers of the District are provided as follows: Three Commissioners, a private Secretary of the President for the District, a Solicitor for the District, a Collector, Treasurer, Engineer and Surveyor; a Board of Health, consisting of the Commissioners and four physicians; a Board of Education, consisting of the Commissioners, a Secretary and a Superintendent of Public Instruction, a Superintendent of Weights and Measures, a Board of Police, consisting of the Commissioners and six citizens, and officers of the Fire Department, etc.

The principal of these officers are to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate for the term of four years. All the others are appointed by the Commissioners.

The Commissioners, Secretary, Attorney and Marshal are salaried at $6,000 per annum.

EXCUSED FROM COMMITTEE SERVICE.

Mr. FOOT asked to be excused from further service on the Committee on Pensions, and it was so ordered.

Mr. GRIMES was excused, at his request, from further service on the Committee on Public Lands.

SUNDRY PETITIONS.

Mr. SUMNER presented petitions of the citizens of Pennsylvania, asking for the enforcement of the guarantee of a republican form of government, which were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. HARRIS presented the petition of PAUL S. FORBES, asking relief from a contract for building a war vessel, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. COWAN presented a petition of the citizens of Pennsylvania, asking for such action as shall prevent States from making distinctions in civil rights on account of color or race; which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. COWAN also presented a petition in favor of protective tariffs, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

LAND DISTRICT IN OREGON.

Mr. HENDRICKS, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to create an additional land district in the State of Oregon, which, at the request of Mr. WILLIAMS, was taken up and passed.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

Mr. WILSON called up the Senate bill to restrict the expenses of collecting soldiers' claims, making it a penal offence to charge more than ten dollars for the collection of soldiers' claims for back pay or bounties.

Mr. WILSON explained that the bill had been amended in the committee by making it applicable only to the claims of soldiers. Officers he said were better capable of protecting themselves than soldiers; beside many officers had accounts to settle with the departments which involve a good deal of labor.

Mr. SAULSBURY, (Dem.) denied the right of Congress to regulate the compensation between clients and attorneys, or between employers and employed. It might as well regulate the wages to be paid to the discharged soldiers. He moved the reference of the bill to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WILSON said the fees for collecting pensions were regulated by law, and why not the fees for collecting bounties and back pay. He had received a letter from a soldier, who had been charged $150 for collecting a claim of $300, and other letters showing that the widows and heirs of soldiers were being defrauded in the collection of back pay, &c.

Mr. CLARK did not think Mr. WILSON's bill covered the whole subject. He spoke of the difficulty experienced by soldiers in collecting their claims from the agents after they had been paid by the departments. He thought the effect of the bill would be that claim agents would undertake the collection of no claims that were not very easily collected.

Mr. WILSON said that Mr. CLARK's objection might with equal propriety be applied to the collection of other claims, but there was no trouble about pensions, and there would be none in regard to these claims.

THE BILL TO ENLARGE THE POWERS OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Pending the consideration of the bill the morning hour expired, and the Chair announced that the bill to enlarge the power of the Freedmen's Bureau was before the Senate, and that Mr. DAVIS was entitled to the floor.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem.) spoke against the bill. He objected to it because the majority in the Senate excluded the Senators from eleven States from their seats in the Senate for the purpose of securing the passage of this and other unconstitutional measures; because the measure was unconstitutional in proposing to invest the Freedmen's Bureau with judicial power; because it authorized the President to assign to any army officer the exercise of judicial power; because it broke down the partition of the power of the government made by the constitution; because it deprived the citizen of the right of trial by jury in civil courts; because it was a scheme devised to practice injustice and oppression upon the white people of the late slave States for the benefit of the freed negroes, and to engender strife between the two races; because it involved a profligate, wasteful and unnecessary expenditure of public treasure, and because it was one of the reckless and unconstitutional series of measures devised by the radical party to enable it to hold power and place.

Mr. SHERMAN said the Governor of South Carolina had written a long letter on the subject of the section confirming land titles made under Gen. SHERMAN's order. The people of South Carolina had no representation here, and he submitted whether the Senate had not better postpone final action until the letter referred to was laid before it, which would be to-morrow.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that the Senate could not alter or amend the bill, now that it had been read three times without a reconsideration of votes, and, perhaps, a recommittal to the committee. There was still an opportunity to amend the bill in the House, and he thought it had better be sent there as speedily as possible. If the letter of the Governor of South Carolina contained good reasons why the section referred to should not be adopted, it could be stricken out in the House and sent back to the Senate so amended.

Mr. JOHNSON, (Dem.,) favored a postponement of the vote for the reason stated by Mr. SHERMAN. It may be said that there are matters stated in the letter of the Governor of South Carolina with which the Senate is not familiar.

Mr. TRUMBULL said Mr. JOHNSON could move to reconsider the vote on the passage of the bill to-morrow.

Mr. JOHNSON inquired if Mr. TRUMBULL would vote for reconsideration to-morrow. As he was going to vote against the bill he could not do so.

Mr. CONNESS said he would move a reconsideration.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem.) demanded the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill, and they were ordered.

YEAS.—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Norton, Pollard, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Williams, Wilson, and Yates—37.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Riddle, Saulsbury, Stockton, and Wright—10.

So the bill was passed.

Mr. DAVIS moved to amend the title of the bill so as to name it "A bill to appropriate a portion of the public land and some of the Southern States; to authorize the government of the United States to purchase land and build houses for the support of the negroes; to invest the Freedmen's Bureau with unconstitutional power; to promote strife between the two races," &c., &c.

The Chair (Mr. FOSTER) decided the amendment out of order.

Mr. DAVIS asked for the ground upon which this decision was made.

The Chair said it was so inconsistent to pronounce a measure unconstitutional after the Senate had passed it, to pronounce it a measure to promote strife, &c., that it was derogatory to the Senate, and therefore out of order.

Mr. DAVIS said he did not believe it was for the Chair to decide that question.

The Chair replied that it was in the power of Mr. DAVIS to appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. DAVIS said the decision was so manifestly wrong that he would not take an appeal.

The bill as passed provides as follows:

SECTION 1. That the act to establish a Bureau for the Relief of Freedmen and Refugees, approved March 3, 1865, shall continue in force until otherwise provided by law; shall extend to refugees and freedmen in certain parts of the United States; and the President may divide the section of country containing such refugees and freedmen into districts, each containing one or more States not to exceed twelve in number; and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint an Assistant Commissioner for each of said districts, who shall give the same bonds and receive the same compensation and perform the same duties prescribed by this and the act to which this is an amendment; or said bureau may in the discretion of the President be placed under a Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner, to be detailed from the army, in which event each officer so assigned to duty shall serve without increase of pay or allowances.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioner, with the approval of the President, shall divide each district into a number of sub-districts, not to exceed the number of counties or parishes in each State, and shall assign to each sub-district at least one agent, either a citizen, an officer of the army or enlisted man, who, if an officer, shall serve without additional compensation or allowance; and if a citizen or enlisted man, shall receive a salary not exceeding $1,500 per annum; and such agent shall, before entering on the duties of his office, take the oath prescribed in the first section of the act to which this is an amendment. Each Assistant Commissioner may employ not exceeding six clerks, one of the third class and five of the first class; and each agent of a sub-district may employ two clerks of the first class. And the President of the United States, through the War Department and the Commissioner, shall extend military jurisdiction over all the employes, agents and officers of this bureau, in the exercise of the duties imposed or authorized by this act, or the act to which this act is supplementary.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of War may direct such issues of provisions, clothing, fuel and other supplies, including medical stores and transportation, and afford such aid, medical or otherwise, as he may deem needful for the immediate and temporary shelter and supply of destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen and their wives and children, under such rules and regulations as he may direct.

SEC. 4. That the President be authorized to reserve from sale or from settlement under the Homestead or Preëmption Laws, and to set apart for the use of freedmen and loyal refugees unoccupied public lands in Florida, Mississippi, and Arkansas, not exceeding in all three millions of acres of good land; and the Commissioner, under the direction of the President, shall cause the same from time to time to be allotted and consigned in parcels not exceeding forty acres each to the loyal refugees and freedmen, who shall be protected in the use and enjoyment thereof for such term of time and at such annual rent as may be agreed upon by the Commissioner and such refugees and freedmen. The rental shall be based upon a valuation of the land, to be ascertained in such manner as the Commissioner may, under direction of the President, by regulation prescribe at the end of such term, or sooner if the Commissioner shall assent thereto. The occupants of any parcels assigned may purchase land and receive the title thereto from the United States in fee, upon paying therefor the value of the land ascertained as aforesaid.

SEC. 5. That the occupants of land under Major-Gen. SHERMAN's Special Field Order, dated at Savannah, Jan. 16, 1865, are hereby confirmed in their possessions for the period of three years from the date of said order, and no person shall be disturbed in or ousted from said possession during said three years unless a settlement shall be made with the said occupant by the owner satisfactory to the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau.

SEC. 6. That the Commissioner shall, under the direction of the President, procure in the name of the United States, by grant or purchase, such lands within the districts aforesaid as may be required for refugees and freedmen dependent on the government for support, and he shall provide or cause to be built suitable asylums and schools. But no such purchase shall be made, nor contract for the same entered upon, nor other expense incurred, until after appropriations shall have been provided by Congress for the general purposes of this act, out of which payments for said lands shall be made; and the commission shall cause such lands from time to time to be valued, allotted, assigned and sold, in the manner and form provided in the preceding sections, provided always that the said lands shall not be sold for less than the cost thereof to the United States.

SEC. 7. That whenever in any State or district in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interrupted by the rebellion, and wherein in consequence of any State or local law, ordinance, police, or other regulation, custom or prejudice, any of the civil rights or immunities belonging to white persons, including the right to make and inforce general contracts, to sue, to be parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to have full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and estate, are refused or denied to negroes, mulattoes or freedmen or refugees or any other persons on account of race, color or any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or wherein they, or any of them, are subjected to any other or different punishment, pains or penalties for the commission of any act or offence than are prescribed for white persons committing like acts or offences, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, through the Commissioner, to extend military protection and jurisdiction over all cases affecting such persons so discriminated against.

SEC. 8. That any person who, under color of any State or local law, ordinance, police or other regulation or custom, shall, in any State or district in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interrupted by the rebellion, subject or cause to be subjected any negro, mulatto, freedman, refugee or other person on account of race or color, or any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or for any other cause to the deprivation of any civil right secured to white persons or to any other or different punishment than white persons are subject to for the commission of like acts or offences, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment not exceeding one year or both; and it shall be the duty of the officers and agents of this bureau to take jurisdiction of and hear and determine all offences committed against the provisions of this section, and also of all cases affecting negroes, mulattoes, freedmen, refugees or other persons who are discriminated against in any of the particulars mentioned in the preceding section of th s act, under such rules and regulations as the President, through the War Department, shall prescribe. The jurisdiction conferred by this section on the officers and agents of this bureau is to cease and determine whenever the discrimination on account of which it is conferred ceases, and in no event to be exercised in any State in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has not been interrupted by the rebellion, nor in any State after it shall have been fully restored in all its constitutional relations to the United States and the courts of the State and of the United States within the same are not disturbed or stopped in the peaceable course of justice.

PROTECTION TO CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to take up the bill to protect all persons in the enjoyment of their civil rights.

APPOINTMENT OF PROVISIONAL GOVERNORS.

Mr. HOWE said he would endeavor to call up his resolution for the appointment of Provisional Governors in the Southern States to-morrow, and would then submit some remarks in reply to his colleague, (Mr. DOOLITTLE.)

The bill named by Mr. TRUMBULL was taken up, and the Senate, on motion of Mr. DIXON, went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE REPORT OF GENS. GRANT AND SCHURZ.

Mr. LAFLIN introduced a resolution from the Committee on Printing that there be printed, for the use of the House, twenty-five thousand copies of the reports of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT and CARL SCHURZ, with the accompanying documents on the condition of the late rebellious States. It was adopted.

THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

On motion of Mr. MOULTON it was resolved that the Commissioner of Agriculture be requested to communicate to the House a statement showing the amount of revenue received from any source by the bureau since he took charge of the same, a statement of the disbursements during the same time, and the annual cost of the bureau, including all expenditures.

LOSS OF PROPERTY AT SEA.

On motion of Mr. RICE it was resolved that the Committee on Commerce inquire into the expediency of remunerating the owners of property thrown overboard or otherwise destroyed at sea in order to preserve human life in cases of shipwreck.

BANK CHARTERS.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, it was resolved that the Committee on Banking and Currency be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill by which, in case any bank desires to surrender its charter and close up its business, it shall be allowed to do so within a reasonable time.

PUBLIC LANDS IN MICHIGAN.

On motion of Mr. FERRY, the Committee on Public Lands was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to restore at an early day certain large tracts now withheld from market in the State of Michigan, and to fix their price not exceeding that now fixed by the government for the lands adjoining, and that the proceeds of the sales be retained for railroad purposes.

SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

On motion of Mr. FARQUHAR it was resolved that the Committee on the District of Columbia be instructed to report a bill, with proper restrictions, to exclude from the right of suffrage in this District all persons who have voluntarily borne arms against the government of the United States or served in any civil capacity in the so-called Confederacy.

UNSWORN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

Mr. BENJAMIN offered a preamble setting forth that it appeared from official communications to the Senate and House that certain persons have been performing the duties of officers without taking the oath required by law; therefore, resolved that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire and report whether any of these officers are required by law to execute official bonds, and if so, whether their sureties are liable for any breach thereof.

The resolution was adopted.

RAILROAD GRANT.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee of Military Affairs, reported a bill, which was passed, authorizing the Secretary of War to grant the use of a portion of the military reserve for railroad purposes at Fort Huron.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. WILLIAMS asked leave to report an amendment to the constitution, that the House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors shall have such qualifications as shall be prescribed by the laws of Congress to be enacted for the purpose. Also an amendment to the constitution that Congress shall make all the laws necessary and proper to carry into execution all the powers vested in Congress or in any department thereof, and enforce all obligations and disabilities accompanying the same on the several States.

Mr. LEBLOND (Dem.) objected to the reception of the proposition.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

The House resumed the consideration of the constitutional suffrage amendment.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, (Dem.,) said he was one of those who were opposed to this amendment to the constitution. He believed this was not the time to effect such a radical purpose; and, further, there were other States than those now represented on this floor, which were entitled to be heard. He then referred to the hitherto declared objects for which the war was prosecuted. It was to preserve the Union with all its dignity and rights unimpaired, with a due regard to those belonging to the several States. It was intended as the war platform of the country, on which the mis-called Union party gathered its present power and strength. He maintained that these promises ought to be fulfilled. There should be no unfaithfulness, perfidty, or disregard of the principles enunciated; but gentlemen should hasten to make good their plighted faith. On the ground of good faith, he demanded the union of all the States as opposed to the theory of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. STEVENS) and others. He insisted that the insurgent States were not out of the Union, and could not go out without successful revolution. The rights of the States were not destroyed: and those who sought to overthrow the government have incurred the penalty due to their conduct, but not the vengeance of infuriated passion. The late rebellious States are to be held in the grasp of despotic power in order that the ascendency of the Republican party may be secured.

Mr. STROUSE (Dem.) expressed his surprise at the extraordinary manner that the bill and resolutions to amend the constitution are pressed on the consideration of the House. Such propositions to amend the organic law are brought in as if this was a State legislature, and the constitution a railroad company asking an amendment to the charter to build a sideling or a turnout. Such legislation to amend the constitution was like patching an old coat, and very soon the original fabric would be invisible on account of the numerous patches. It would not be sanctioned by the people. This amendment was intended to affect the South as aliens, foreigners and conquered territory under the law of nations. If this be true, where was the necessity for the amendment? But these States were not out of the Union, and the Northern States do not desire such a change in the organic law. Those who have been elected under the forms of law in the South should be admitted here to participate in the proceedings so vitally affecting their interests. Give us a whole Union and not merely a portion of the States.

Mr. HIGBY said a very important proposition was reported a few days ago by the Chairman on Reconstruction, contemplating an amendment to the constitution second only to that so recently passed. At the time it was reported that gentleman seemed to think the House was ready to pass upon it immediately. He had no doubt that he and all the other members of the committee were satisfied that it was the best provision that could be produced. The objection arose at once that it might give construction to other portions of the constitution, when Congress could be found to so express the amendment that it would not infringe on the powers of the constitution. For the first time the attempt was made to discriminate as to who should exercise the elective franchise. He believed, however, the proposition could be so amended as to secure its passage, and not entrench on the other parts of the constitution. He could not vote for the resolution in its present form, and with the proviso.

Mr. BINGHAM, a member of the Committee on Reconstruction, advocated the resolution reported from that committee, and which he said was demanded by the changed condition of the country. Unless the Congress changed, as it was like the first Continental Congress, with the interests and liberties of all duly enjoined upon it, and send to the people the necessary constitutional amendments for the future safety of the republic, he apprehended that men now within this hall would learn when it was too late that the ballot in the hands of conspirators was more dangerous to the republic than the bayonet. If the resolution reported from the committee should not be passed, he should tremble for the future of his country. But was this all that was proposed to be done? Had gentlemen forgotten that the House the other day with singular unanimity sent to the Senate an amendment to the constitution, which was intended by the authority of the people, to declare by organic law that neither the United States nor any State of the Union shall ever assume or pay any debt or liability incurred in aid of the late rebellion, or which shall hereafter be contracted or incurred for such a purpose. Did not this suggest that the safety of the republic imperatively demands, not simply that the amendment should be passed, but that there should be an additional provision that no State in the Union should ever raise by taxation on loyal men any money to pay tribute or pensions for life to those who were engaged in and carried on the atrocious rebellion, and would it not be well further to amend so that no State should levy a tax to indemnify in whole or part men in rebellion for losses or damages incurred by reason of their resistance to government. As the constitution stands there was no power to restrain taxation for such purposes. The joint committee of fifteen did not consider that they had fully discharged their duty by reporting this amendment. They have under consideration another original amendment to the constitution, which looked to giving the power expressly to Congress to enforce in behalf of every citizen in every State and territory, the rights which unhappily had been disregarded simply for the want of power in Congress to enforce them. If the committee should present such an amendment in set and proper terms, it would, he thought, receive the sanction of almost every gentleman in this House. By the amendment pending, we take but one step in the attainment of the end to secure to each State equal rights in the Union. The distinction of free and bond citizens no longer existed. Every slave, by the act of Emancipation, became a free citizen or free person, and equal before the law with every other citizen. He argued that the point made by the pending proposed amendment to the constitution was whether the declared intention of our fathers should be enforced or cravenly surrendered, when all are free by the amendment of the constitution recently ratified, and whether a minority should disfranchise the majority of the citizens of a State. In further explanation of the proposition, he said that it gave equal political power to every State in the Union, provided its requirements shall be obeyed. He repeated that this amendment would not accomplish all that was desired, but would be one step toward the attainment of the end. No question of more importance could come before the House, save that the constitution should be so amended as to enforce the guarantees in aid of this same provision.

Mr. BROOMALL rose to vindicate an amendment which he should offer at an early period in this session. He proposed to apportion representatives on the basis of the actual question. He was in favor of that principle now; but he was willing to waive his own prediction and take that which would nearest approach to what he desired. He sent up to the clerk's table a substitute he intended to offer, which was read, to the effect that representation and direct taxation shall be apportioned among the States which shall be in the Union, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed, provided wherever the elective franchise shall be denied by the constitution or laws of any State to any portion of the male citizens above the age of 21 years, the same proportion shall be excluded from the basis of representation. He claimed that the proposition thus amended would remove objections which had been urged against the original resolution.

Mr. DAVIS said this government was formed in the spirit of concession, and when the conflicting opinions of all sections were reconciled. And he believed that this spirit should control the present deliberations. That a great evil existed, every one conceded, because there was inequality of representation. He would ask nothing for himself as a Northern man which, if he were a Southern man, he would not assent to for the sake of the Union. They all ought to sacrifice something to individual and local prejudices. He was ready to support any proposition to effect the object, although it might not accomplish all he desired. He expressed the hope that the resolution would be recommitted in order that some plan might be devised which would commend it not only to gentlemen here but to the judgment of the entire people of the country.

Mr. WARD was not satisfied with the original proposition, nor with the amendment proposed. The white-washed traitors with infernal ingenuity would evade the object, and still deprive of their rights those whom they have abused so many years. Therefore, he intended to offer an amendment that no persons shall be deprived of the elective franchise in any State by reason of a tax or property qualification, or any other which was not in force on the 1st of January, 1866; and any State where the same is applied shall be excluded from the basis of representation. In his opinion the States lately in rebellion had the right only of the criminal who pleaded to the Judge for mercy. It was the duty of the Union members of Congress to inaugurate an amendment here which should remedy existing evils; and if another amendment could be agreed upon other than the one reported by the committee, he would adopt it, but he hoped that the amendment he had suggested would prevail.

Mr. NICHOLSON (Dem.) briefly expressed his views. He should vote not only against this, but all other proposed amendments to the constitution. The temper and disposition of the House were such as not to authorize such an important change in the organized law. He protested against taking away the reserved rights of the States, and especially the political one as to who shall exercise the sovereign power of voting. The object of the majority was, he said, to give suffrage to the blacks in order that the latter might become their allies.

The House, without taking any question, adjourned.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of Gen. Steele—Improvement in Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 23.

At present there is no danger of a flood at Sacramento, but the present storm may bring it on.

Gen. STEELE, successor of the late Gen. WRIGHT in command of the Columbia Department, arrived at Sacramento yesterday.

The steamer *Pacific*, from Portland, has arrived, bringing $419,709 in treasure.

There is a decided improvement in mining stocks. Hall and Norcross, $350; Yellow Jacket, $404; Gould and Curry, $825; Savage, $695; Imperial, $117 50; Chollar Potosi, $231; Ophir, $335; Legal-tenders, 70¾.

The decision by the Supreme Court of Nevada against the validity of the specific contract law has been reaffirmed.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Arrest of Gen. Crawford by the United States Military Authorities.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

Gen. R. C. CRAWFORD was arrested last night by Col. YOUNG, Chief of Gen. SHERIDAN's scouts, on board the steamer *Continental*, bound for New-York.

A steamtug was in readiness, to which the General was immediately transferred and conveyed to Fort Jackson, where he is at present detained in close confinement.

Masked Ball at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 25.

The masked ball of the Coterie Carnival, at the Academy of Music, this evening, was the greatest ball ever held here. At 8 o'clock the crowd was so dense that hundreds could not get near the doors of the building, and inside dancing was utterly impossible; but at a later hour, the house being partially cleared, dancing commenced. There was not less than 4,000 people in the building at one time. Since the repeal of the law agains masquerades they have become very popular here.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Jan. 25.

The schooner *E. C. Johnson* is ashore at Ship Shoals, and will be a total wreck.

The Board of Survey have recommended the tearing down of fifty-six buildings on Old Point.

Steamer *Empire City*, from Alexandria, has arrived with the Fifth United States cavalry for Charleston.

The Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania was mustered out, and left for home to-night.

The steamers *Saratoga* and *Albemarle*, from New-York, have arrived. There was a severe thunder storm at this place this morning.

From Pernambuco.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 25.

The brig *Roseway*, from Pernambuco, has arrived here. She makes the following report:

Saw going into Pernambuco, Dec. 22, the United States iron-clad *Monadnock*, in company with two convoys.

The steamer *Russia*, from Boston, had arrived out in a bad condition. A survey had been held upon her, and she would probably be condemned.

The Kentucky Legislature.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 24.

The Legislature to-day rejected the proposed amendment to the city charter of Louisville by a decided vote.

Billiard Match.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Jan. 25.

FRAWLEY won the billiard match for the championship of the State of Ohio, last night, by two points.

The Tennessee Legislature—Passage of the Negro Testimony Bill.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 25.

The Tennessee House of Representatives yesterday passed the Negro Testimony Bill by yeas 44, nays 32.

The Illinois Central Railroad.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 25.

W. R. ARTHUR, General Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad, has resigned. M. HUGHITT succeeds him.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 25.

The hardware store of RIDDLE & Co., No. 131 Market-street, was entirely destroyed by fire this evening. Loss not ascertained. The adjoining buildings were much damaged by water.

Weather Reports.

MONTREAL, Jan. 25.—An ice bridge has formed at Quebec, in a clear sheet, over the St. Lawrence.

PORTLAND, Jan. 25.—It is snowing. Wind E. N. E. Thermometer 16 degrees.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—A thick easterly snow-storm commenced early this morning.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 25.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT steady at $1 23½ for No. 1, and 84c. for No. 2. CORN dull. OATS quiet. HIGHWINES inactive. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK declined 25c.@50c.; sales at $26@$26 25 for city; $22 50 for country packed; ordinary mess in fair request at $25. PICKLED MEATS inactive; sales trifling. BULK SHOULDERS—Fair inquiry at 10¾c.@11¼c. for loose and packed, respectively. GREEN MEATS—Nothing doing. LARD steady at 17c.@17¼c. HOGS—Receipts liberal; prices almost nominal at $9 50@$9 62½ for good; dressed dull at $10 62½@$10 75. RECEIPTS—2,900 bbls. Flour, 2,500 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 3,800 Hogs, 7,000 dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 25.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull. HOGS dull at $11 25@$11 50. RECEIPTS, 3,400. MESS PORK dull at $29. GREEN MEATS are in fair demand. LARD, 17¼. WHISKY steady at $2 25. Gold, 139¼.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 25.

BEEF very dull and tending downward. The quality offering to-day was much better than last week. Prices show a decline of 25c. ℔ 100 lbs. on all grades, considering the improved quality. HOGS, $13 @$14 50. SHEEP—good supply at 4½c.@8c.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Hibernian at Portland and the City of Boston at this Port.

American Trade and the London Money Market.

The London Times Disparaging the Credit of American Merchants.

Reported Arrest of Armed Fenians at Sligo.

Conflicting Statements Respecting the Spanish Insurrection.

REPORTED SUCCESS OF THE INSURGENTS.

Further Marine Disasters on the Coast of England.

The steamship *Hibernian*, Capt. DUTTON, from Liverpool at 2:30 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 11th, via Londonderry on the 12th inst., arrived at Portland at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning, bringing 286 passengers. Her dates are five days later.

The Inman steamer *City of Boston*, Capt. KENNEDY, which left Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 10th and Queenstown on the 11th of January, arrived here yesterday morning.

The extra Cunard steamer *Tarifa*, and the National Company's steamer *Pennsylvania*, left Liverpool simultaneously with the *City of Boston*.

The steamship *Damascus*, from Portland, reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 11th inst.

The *America*, from New-York, arrived out on the 11th.

The *Cuba*, from Boston, arrived out on the 12th.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Our Trade with Great Britain—Friendly and Unfriendly Views of American Financial Stability.

From the London Daily News, Jan. 9.

So much attention has been called to the sudden expansion of the export trade to the United States, that there is ground to apprehend that erroneous conclusions will be formed, and unnecessary anxiety excited with regard to the probable results of the business we are transacting, and to the stability of the numerous firms engaged in it. A few facts will serve to explain the true state of the case, and to dispel alarm. It must be borne in mind, in the first place, that this sudden revival of exports to the United States dates only from three or four months back. Although it is true that we are now shipping goods thither upon a larger scale than was ever before known, the Board of Trade returns state the exports of all the enumerated articles to that country for eleven months of 1865 at not more than £16,300,000 against £14,500,000 for the same period of the previous year. Upon our American export trade of the eleven months there was, therefore, an increase in 1865 of less than £2,000,000, and this cannot be deemed excessive, when it is remembered that the Northern American markets had been greatly relieved of many articles, while the markets of the South were utterly bare. The magnitude of the exports during the last three months naturally arises from the great slackness which prevailed in this department of business during the first eight months of 1865. And when we examine into the capability of the United States to send us an equivalent for the large amount of goods which we are now consigning to them, conclusions equally opposed to alarmist theories are presented. In the first place we *have already received from America this year about £4,000,000 of specie, and this would at once reduce the debt of America to this country on the trade of the eleven months of 1865 from its gross amount of £16,300,000, as shown above, to £12,300,000.* Next, must be taken into account the large amount of American government and other securities which have been forwarded to this country and the continent, and by which the balance against America must of course be proportionately reduced. Next, we have to allow for the general exports of commodities from America; and, finally, so far from our imports from America being small, as has been asserted, the fact is, as the reports from Liverpool will prove, that they are extraordinarily large. Conclusive assurance upon this point is afforded in the fact, vouched for in the most recent advices, that the shipments of the long pent up cotton from the American ports have suddenly increased to about 30,000 bales, or say one and a quarter millions sterling per week. It needs little calculation to show that if America can maintain anything like this rate of exporting activity, she will have no difficulty in discharging all her foreign obligations. These particulars are the more important, because, in the straitened condition to which our money market has been brought under the operation of the Bank Act of 1844, there are quite enough elements of gloom and uncertainty, without our tormenting ourselves with fancied evils. America wants our goods, and our profit consists in supplying her with them; America also wants to send her cotton and other commodities to market, and it is our earnest wish to receive them. The only points upon which we require to have satisfactory testimony are (1) the absence of *excess* in the general volume of the trade, and (2) the ability of America to pay her debts. Now, inasmuch as the facts and considerations above cited go far to furnish a satisfactory answer upon both these points, the mercantile community may, we think, fairly dissent from the apprehensions which have lately been expressed with regard to the state of mercantile credit, as between this country and America. If that country pays us in specie and in commodities, as she appears to be doing, there is, of course, no question of credit at all. That the revival of our American trade, experienced during the last three or four months, has tended to raise the value of money here, cannot be doubted, the more especially as, apart altogether from the foreign shipping business, the impulse given to our home manufacturing industry has caused a pressure upon the Bank of England for internal purposes, and it is a notorious fact that whenever this occurs the bank has no resource save to check trade by raising the rate of discount.

THE OPPOSITE VIEW.

From the London Times, Jan. 9.

There has been, no doubt, much in the last six months to attempt exporters to push their trade to the utmost, especially those exporters who carry on business with the United States. The close of the war left the markets of the Federation empty, and partly on account of this scarcity of commodities, partly through the influence of an inflated currency, prices were enormously high. Every one believed, with reason, that there was a magnificent prospect before the American nation, now happily reunited, and every one was confident, without, however, the same warrant, that the restored prosperity would continue to increase without a break. It is true, as Mr. MCCULLOCH, the Secretary of the Treasury, has since confessed, that the trade of the United States has been and is in an exceedingly feverish and unhealthy condition; it is true, that our exporters got little money in return for their goods, and that there was a very slender import of commodities by way of exchange; the few merchants who attached any importance to these facts hoped they would be able to realize their gains before any interruption of the apparent prosperity happened, and the rest were content to ignore the existence of circumstances which ought to have inspired them with caution. Accordingly, our trade with the Union has increased enormously since the peace. Prices have remained so high within the States that, *in spite of the disadvantages our manufacturers suffer in consequence of their goods being loaded with heavy protectionist duties, large profits have been made by exporters. In the month of October, 1864, the whole value of British produce exported to the United States was less than £496,500; in the same month of* 1865 *it amounted to* £2,510,750. The increase in the total value of our exports in November, 1865, over the same month of 1864 was more than £3,500,000, and of this increase the greater part is due to the increased trade with the Union. The value of cotton piece goods, for example, exported to the States, the trade in which is perhaps more than any other affected by the prohibitory legislation of Congress, shot up from £33,834 in November, 1864, to £641,712 in the same month of 1865; the value of haberdashery and millinery rose in the same way from £11,233 to £114,045; of linen manufactures, from £136,199 to £535,162; of woolen goods, from £34,500 to £560,000; and the rise in the value of metals exported in the same month was more than £265,000. It is believed that a comparison of the trade of December, 1865, with that of December, 1864, the returns of which are not yet issued, would show a similar increase in the value of the goods exported to America. An abstract of the trade between Liverpool and the principal ports of the United States confirms the belief, since it states the number of packages of British textile manufactures exported in the last six months of 1865 to have been 131,804, against 34,138 in the same half of 1864; while the number in the month of December alone was 26,698, against 5,414. The increase in foreign silks and fancy goods exported from Liverpool in the latter half of 1865 has been still more remarkable; the number of packages in the six months rose from 12,906 to 62,335, and in the month of December from 1,967 to 12,103. These last figures exceed the corresponding numbers in the year before the civil war in the States, but there is little or no reason to suppose that the extent of our trade with the Union is greater now than we may fairly hope it will permanently be when the nation is completely restored to its former condition. The magnitude of the trade is dangerous at present, because it is a trade carried on almost wholly on credit. The computed real value of the wheat imported from the Federation in the first ten months of 1865 was only £450,107, against £3,547,858 in the same months of 1864, and the value of wheat-meal and flour was only £139,000, against £1,014,115. The falling off is due to no redundant harvest at home, for our importations from Russia, France and our other corn markets in the same period have actually increased in value; the difference is owing simply to the diminution of the surplus produce in America itself. The importation of bullion and specie from the Union has declined in the same way. In the eleven months of 1865 it amounted to £4,138,000, against £6,530,000 in the corresponding period of 1864; and in the single month of November the importation fell from £871,800 to £387,221. It is evident that the balance between the Union and ourselves must remain as a debt, unless it has been indirectly paid by some third country, against which there has been a balance of exchange with America. There is every reason to disbelieve this, and the truth is that the balance has been in part provided for by the purchase of Federal obligations on this side—in other words, by a permanent loan—and in part by large extensions of credit on our exporters' books. The exporters have been forced to have recourse to discount houses in their turn, and as long as they did not, in competition with foreign governments and the projectors of limited liability companies, create a demand in excess of the supply, their profits were large; but the sharp advance of the rate of discount ought to remind them of the risks they run. In the present state of the American currency merchants trading with the Union have to contend with more than the ordinary chances of commerce. The capital of their customers is estimated on a medium which is liable to unlooked-for fluctuations of its own, and the trade of the country is abnormal and irregular to a degree which we find it difficult to realize. The effect of the inflated issues of paper money on the mercantile spirit within the Union is, perhaps, a still graver source of danger, since a love of reckless speculation has been generated which the easy credit afforded by European exporters can only serve to encourage.

The present condition of the money market is but one more illustration of the truth often insisted upon, but too rarely recognized, that our national savings are insufficient to meet all the possible demands of the world. We do not, indeed, accumulate a considerable mass of capital every year, although of late we have probably been induced, by the introduction of new financial agencies, to over-estimate the amount of our gains; but the recurrence of seven and eight per cent. at short intervals is a conclusive proof that the demand exceeds the supply. In the case of the money market, the only way to cure the evil is to lessen the demand, and this is the fact which merchants and shippers ought to learn. There is no necessity for raising a cry of alarm, but there is clearly a call for prudence in making arrangements for the coming year. Mr. MCCULLOCH has warned us of the dangers which threaten the mercantile world in America, and the intimate connection between the two countries will allow no calamity to befall the States without affecting us. The Secretary of the Treasury hopes to remove one source of danger by reducing the exaggerated currency of the Union, and we ought to second his attempts by curtailing credits which involve the same evil in another form.

American Trade and the London Money Market.

The London *Times* of the 8th, in its city article, says: "Liabilities of extraordinary magnitude must have been incurred by the importing-house of New-York and the other American ports. Should the rate of exchange advance to 20 or 30 per cent., as may well be expected when the time comes to pay instead of receive, a state of affairs might ensue that would greatly disappoint and embarrass the Lancashire, Staffordshire, and other firms who are new relying upon the receipt of remittances at a certain date to meet the flood of bills which represent, in our discount markets, their American ventures.

Belief in the American power of resuscitation has now become a rage. The pressure of a debt nearly twice as great in its annual burden as that of the United Kingdom, the disorganization of four million laborers, the fiercest sectional antagonism, and above all, the existence of a protective and prohibitive system, only to be paralleled in China or Japan, are all drawbacks unworthy of notice in estimating the future development of the energies of the country. Something akin to this has been witnessed before."

The *Times* then refers to the state of affairs which followed the great fire of New-York in 1836–37 and other occurrences as warnings against the present system, and winds up as follows: "It may be well to remind our trading population that when Englishmen at that time were accustomed to deplore the losses they had sustained, they were frequently met with the not altogether unjust rejoinder from America that they should reproach themselves for having by their lavish and indiscriminate confidence impelled a young and sanguine nation into an extravagant career."

In reply to the foregoing article a Manchester correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows:

Up to a recent date the quantity of goods arriving at New-York was not in excess of the demands of the country, as is evidenced by their immediate sale at satisfactory rates.

For these goods thus sold at a profit the importers in the United States are not indebted to this country. It is true that credits are still running here, and no doubt to a considerable amount, for merchandise intended for late Autumn and Spring sales, which constitute the shipments from Liverpool for the months of November and December.

But for the large amount of merchandise which went out in the period embraced from May to October inclusive, constituting the bulk of your present Board of Trade returns, this country has received its pay, it being the universal experience of houses here engaged in the American business, that their remittances from importers in the States were never more promptly and fully made, numbers of the leading houses having for months past constantly and largely anticipated their indebtedness on this side.

It is the manner, I conceive, in which the exchange which has been used in the settlement of these transactions has been created in New-York in which lies the explanation of the apparent anomaly, and the fact that you are apparently receiving "no proportionate returns" in the shape of produce, or, in its absence, gold. For months your columns have borne witness to the fact that there was no profit on the transmission of gold from the United States, the fact being that, notwithstanding the heavy shipments of goods from this side, an amount of exchange has been making more than sufficient to pay for them, against United States five-twenty bonds, railway securities, and other transfers of British capital to the States, in the shape of advances for enterprises there promising a lucrative interest to the investor here. * * *

Leaving out of consideration, therefore, the larger questions as to how far Great Britain can afford to go in the investment of her capital in the United States, as to the rate of interest which must be reached here before the attraction of sound American investments can be neutralized, and the possible effect, in other respects, of the large amount of American securities which this country is absorbing, I think it may safely be asserted that the United States have already paid this country for the great bulk of the shipments of 1865, and that the amount of exchange still to be drawn in New-York on London on engagements already entered into is of sufficient magnitude to render the probabilities of such an advance in gold or exchange there as you to-day refer to very remote.

It may not be improper also to remark that it is the opinion of many of the soundest judges in New-York that with the large amount of bullion at present held there, increased as it has been by the receipts of the last year from California and other gold-bearing regions in the Territories, during which time there has been but little sent abroad, a considerable amount could readily now be spared to send to this side, should the exchanges require it, and no important advance be produced in the premium."

SPAIN.

Progress of the Military Revolt—Martial Law Proclaimed in Madrid and other Cities.

The threatening nature of the military revolt, under Gen. PRIM, is fully confirmed. Martial law had been proclaimed at Madrid, and other precautions adopted. The distribution of the opposition newspapers had been stopped at Madrid. The following are the latest telegrams:

BAYONNE, Saturday, Jan. 6.

Intelligence received here from Madrid up to noon on the 5th inst., confirms the news that Gen. PRIM is at the head of the insurgents, who number 600, and were marching towards Tarrancon. The garrison of Avila, consisting of 300 men, revolted, and marched upon Zamora, but the garrison of that place remained faithful to the government, and prevented them from entering the town. The Avila garrison then proceeded in the direction of Benavento. Madrid was perfectly tranquil.

MADRID, Saturday, Jan. 6—Evening.

The latest dispa ches received here state that tranquility prevails throughout the kingdom. The government announces that PRIM is in full retreat. He appears to be moving toward Andalusia and the mountains of Toledo. Gen. ZALABA is in pursuit, and another column, under the Marquis DEVERS, is manœuvring to cut off the retreat of the insurgents. It is believed that the insurrection will be promptly suppressed. Yesterday evening, the insurgents under PRIM were at Temblique. The insurgent garrison of Avila were at a short distance from the frontier of Portugal, and were harassed by several columns of the royal troops.

Marshal O'DONNELL has stated in the Senate that the circumstances of the military revolt are serious. A vast conspiracy existed, having ramifications throughout Spain. Public order had, however, only been disturbed in Aranjuez, Ocana and Avila. He hoped that order would be restored and the state of siege raised in Madrid within two days. Marshal O'DONNELL added that the insurgents were endeavoring to enter Portugal.

ESPARTERO remains, as usual, at his residence at Logrono. Martial law has been proclaimed in New Castello.

MADRID, Sunday, Jan. 7.

The latest dispatches received here state that discouragement exists among the insurgents. Their horses were in bad condition, and nowhere did they meet with sympathy from the population. It is thought that Gen. PRIM will disband his forces, and endeavor to gain the Portuguese frontier. A rumor having been circulated that PRIM was marching on Saragossa, a state of siege was proclaimed in that province.

BAYONNE, Monday, Jan. 8.

Gen. PRIM has gained the mountains of Toledo, pursued by Gen. ZABALA. Gen. CONCHA is at Janza-

(Continued on the Eighth Page.)

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Objections to the Financial Bill Pending in Congress—Letter from Mr. Opdyke.

NEW-YORK, January, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to present for your consideration some criticisms on the Financial Bill now before Congress. This bill has two leading features: 1. It confers on the Secretary of the Treasury almost unlimited control over the currency of the country and the national finances; and, 2. It contemplates and authorizes the negotiation of a foreign loan, the principal and interest of which is to be payable abroad in a foreign currency. I have insurmountable objections to both, which I will proceed to state as briefly as the nature of the subject and its transcendent importance will permit. To enable you, however, to appreciate the force of these objections, I must first ask you to join me in a bird's-eye view of our financial situation.

The exigencies of war compelled us to abandon our compound currency of coin and convertible bank notes, and to resort to the use of irredeemable paper money in some form. Government very wisely, I think, adopted, as a substitute, paper money, issued by itself and by banks organized under its authority and subject to its control, but it very unwisely authorized the issue of much more of this money than the exigencies of the times demanded or the public good justified, and thereby depreciated its value far below that of coin. Statistics show that our transition from a convertible to an inconvertible currency has resulted in an increase of our aggregate circulation of not less than 140 per cent. The inevitable consequence has been a great enhancement in the price of all kinds of property, an enhancement which I think may be fairly estimated, in the mean, at about 100 per cent., except the precious metals, which at present show an advance of about 40 per cent. These metals have been less affected than other kinds of property, because of their diminished use with us as a circulating medium, thus lessening the demand for them, and because of the opinion of many that an early resumption of specie payments will take place, which would of course equalize the value of the metallic and the paper dollar. But for these causes, combined with the foreign demand for government securities, by means of which exchange is furnished to liquidate the adverse balance in our foreign trade, the premium on coin would be equal to the enhancement of price in other kinds of property.

Next let us glance at the national indebtedness. This, in round numbers, may be set down at $2,800,000,000, of which less than one-third has been funded in the permanent obligations of the government. Over $1,000,000,000 of this indebtedness matures, at the option of the holders, within the ensuing thirty months; and the holders will inevitably demand payment unless the 5-20 bonds into which most of it is convertible shall be, at their maturity, above par. If, on the other hand, these bonds shall continue to command in the market a premium, however small, the conversions will be made, and the government will have no difficulty in meeting its other wants.

Such, briefly stated, being the financial situation, what will be the effects of the bill now before you if it shall, unfortunately, become a law? This question is so comprehensive and so difficult of solution, that no one, however skilled in financial science, can hope to deduce its consequences with entire accuracy, though it will not be difficult to show that they must be of a most injurious character.

In the first place the bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue six per cent. bonds of the government, having not over forty years to run, to an amount sufficient to fund its temporary obligations and so much of the currency it has issued as he may see fit. He has stated in his annual report that he favors an early return to specie payments by means of a curtailment of the currency. We may therefore expect, if this plenary power is conferred on him, that he will carry out his declared policy, or rather that he will attempt to do so, for, as I will proceed to show, his effort cannot possibly prove a success.

His first step in the conversion of currency into bonds will not only produce the stringency which unavoidably results from a curtailment of the currency, but it will, at the same time, awaken that sensitive distrust of the money market which is the chief element in every financial panic. Banks and capitalists will curtail their loans, the rate of interest will rise, business will be depressed, securities of all kinds, including governments, will fall in price, and the process of converting the currency into bonds will thus be arrested. The depressing effects of such an effort would, at the same time, deprive the Secretary of the power of converting his $830,000,000 of 7.30 Treasury Notes into long bonds, because the holders of these notes will take, at their maturity, cash instead of bonds, if the latter are below par, as they certainly would be under this attempt of the Secretary to carry out his avowed policy. This consequence, you will readily perceive, would compel the Secretary to negotiate within the next thirty months nearly $1,000,000,000 of bonds to pay the 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. I say nearly $1,000,000,000, because, under a stringent money market and the depressing effects of such large sales of bonds, it would probably take that amount of sales to produce $830,000,000 in cash. Coincident with these effects would be a great falling off in the receipts of revenue, from the prostration of all industrial interests which a sudden fall of prices invariably produces. The ultimate consequences, therefore, of a serious effort to fund any considerable amount of currency, would be to paralyze the industry of the country, and thus take from the people their ability to pay the taxes requisite to sustain the credit of the government; to depress the price of government securities, and, at the same time, necessitate the negotiation of $1,000,000,000 more of them, at these depressed rates, than would otherwise have been necessary; to destroy the popularity of the Administration, and to transfer its power to the hands of the opposition; and, finally, after producing all these mischiefs, to compel the abandonment of the policy attempted to be inaugurated.

This picture is not too highly colored. The timidity and sensitiveness of the moneyed interest are known to be such that we should be most fortunate if even greater evils than I have pointed out did not ensue from the rash attempt, as all financial experience and history show.

But I also object to the bill on other and stronger grounds. It proposes that Congress shall surrender to the Secretary of the Treasury its rightful prerogative over the finances of the government and the currency of the country. It, in fact, proposes to establish a monetary despotism, not under the pressing necessities and dangers of war, but in a time of profound peace; not under a stable and normal condition of the country, where the fluctuations are governed by the natural laws of trade, but under the abnormal condition of $900,000,000 of circulating, irredeemable paper money, issued by and under the authority of the government itself during the pressure of war; not under the dictatorship of the present able and faithful Secretary of the Treasury, but under that of whosoever may hereafter fill the post he now occupies. With the present inflated condition of the currency, every man's fortune would be subject to his nod, the results of every industrial enterprise dependent on his will or caprice. Such despotic power over other men's fortunes never has been conferred on any man, and God grant it never may be. No people would submit to it long, and least of all the American people. The popularity of no Secretary who should have the temerity to accept it, however able and pure he might be, could survive it for a month. If he should attempt to carry out the policy of rigorous curtailment foreshadowed in the Secretary's annual report, he would transmute our present prosperity into a bankruptcy more widespread and universal than that we experienced in the year 1837. If he should, on the other hand, fail to carry out this avowed policy, he would be charged with insincerity, timidity and incapacity; and, in fact, whatever he might do, every adverse change in the money market, every depression in business, every rise of speculation, and every ebb in the general prosperity, would inevitably be charged to his action or his inaction, as the case might be.

The other objectionable feature of the bill may be briefly pointed out. The negotiation of a foreign loan is liable to the general objection that it is an unnecessary abandonment of our financial independence, an unbecoming abatement of national dignity and self-respect. There is no occasion for it, especially now. We finished the war without looking for external aid. We found our own resources ample, and if they were so then, they certainly are more ample now. We do not desire foreigners to purchase our securities at all; it is not conducive to our interests that they should; but if they do, at least let them come here and buy them in competition with our own people.

But I specially object to the foreign agency, the foreign payment of principal and interest, and the foreign currency provided for in the bill for this contemplated loan abroad. These features cannot fail to make this loan, if negotiated, divide our national obligations into two distinct classes, the one having a foreign market only, and the other but a home market, the latter class, of course, greatly preponderating in amount. It would thus shut out from a foreign market the immense amount of government securities now held here, and consequently could not fail to depress their market value, because, as we all know, their home price is buoyed up by the knowledge that many of them will ultimately find a foreign market at higher prices than rule here, by reason of the lower rate of interest in Europe. This depression will, of course, aggravate that which I have shown must result from contraction, and thus intensify the financial embarrassment of the government and its creditors. It is intended by the Secretary, I presume, that this foreign loan shall furnish the coin requisite for an early resumption of specie payments. For my part, I do not believe he could, if authorized, negotiate a loan abroad on terms as advantageous to the government as he could at home, and hence would feel it to be his duty to abandon the effort. But if he should succeed, and thus obtain a large amount of coin, it would be altogether unsafe to attempt resumption until at least two-thirds of the paper money now out should be withdrawn from circulation; for without this indispensable preliminary step, specie payments could not be maintained, because this artificial removal of the premium on coin, with a redundancy of paper money still in circulation, would not affect prices at home, while it would so diminish the cost of foreign goods that the profits on their importation would be enormously increased. These large profits on foreign goods would so stimulate imports, and the artificial removal of the premium on coin would so repress exports, that very soon the imported gold would go back to liquidate the resulting adverse balance in our foreign trade, and, with its exit, the banks and the government would again be compelled to suspend specie payments. In a word, any attempt to resume and maintain specie payments, with a paper currency much if any in excess of the amount in circulation before the war, must necessarily fail from its disregard of the principles on which a convertible currency is grounded. This truth is sufficiently demonstrated in the general suspensions of our banking institutions, whenever they have extended their discounts and circulation beyond the limits which these principles permit.

Having thus pointed out what appear to me to be fatal objections to the financial measure now before you, permit me to trespass further on your attention by indicating what I conceive to be the true financial policy, under the exceedingly critical condition in which the war has left the financial interests of both the government and the people. The difficulty lies solely in our prodigiously expanded currency. In every other aspect the financial question is free from embarrassment. With our unequaled productive resources, the finances of the government and the people could be as easily managed with a national debt of $2,800,000,000, bearing an annual interest of more than $150,000,000, as they were before the war, when the government was nearly free from debt. But the expansion of the currency to nearly twice and a half its value before the war has necessarily produced, as I have said before, a corresponding enhancement of prices; and these have now ruled so long that the whole business relations of the country have been adjusted to them. It is obvious that a material curtailment of the currency would lower current prices, and thus disturb these relations, sufficiently at least to inflict a serious blow on the present prosperity. It is wise to inflict this now, before the final funding of the national debt is funded, and before the industry of the country, but recently reënforced by the return of a million of men from their patriotic services in the field, has adapted itself to the conditions and pursuits of peace? I unhesitatingly answer no. Such a step, I am persuaded, could not fail to place the national credit in imminent peril, and give a fatal blow to the national prosperity, by its paralyzing effects on the commerce and industry of the country.

No one can appreciate more highly than I do the advantages of a sound and stable currency; and I may add that no one opposed more earnestly than myself our wide departure from it, in the excessive issue of inconvertible paper money. I advocated the first issue of $150,000,000 of government paper-money, which I believe most men now concede to have proved a judicious measure, and salutary in its effects; but I opposed every subsequent issue. Congress, however, decided that the necessities of war required the other issues. They were accordingly made, and the question now to be determined is, not who committed the error, but how we can best escape its injurious consequences. And here permit me to say, that there is a general misapprehension in respect to the effects of a currency depreciated as ours is, not from any question of the solvency of its issues, but by reason of its redundancy. The general impression is that such a currency is in all respects vicious, and that it tends to impoverish the nation that resorts to it or tolerates it. This is an error. Its first effects are, while the process of inflation is in advance, prices, stimulate speculation, and to transfer a portion of the wealth of the creditor class to the debtor class. These effects, although they lead the community to believe, from the enhancement of prices, that they are growing richer, are unmixed evils. So, while the process of contraction is in progress, the effects are to depress prices, to transfer a portion of the wealth of the debtor class to the creditor class and thereby make the rich richer and the poor poorer, to prostrate business and arrest the progress of industry. These, again, are unmitigated evils. If, however, the inflation should be arrested at any given point and steadfastly held there, the currency, although as redundant and depreciated as is ours at the present time, would perform the offices of money in every respect as well as coin or convertible paper, and in some respects better. It would, for example, be a more reliable measure of value, because it would be uniform in amount or volume; it would be more convenient for use than coin, and more cheaply transported; and its loss or destruction would not, as with coin, be a loss of real value, since it costs nothing to produce, and hence its issuers would gain by its destruction what the owners would lose. To these advantages we may add the profits which accrue to those who issue it, as for example, the annual saving of $24,000,000 in coin by the government of the United States, on its issue of $400,000,000 in greenbacks, for which it has received value, but on which it pays no interest.

The first class of evils that I have pointed out—that is, those incident to the process of inflating the currency, we have already suffered. These, therefore, cannot be avoided, nor can they be repeated if we steadfastly resist every attempt at further inflation. The other class—that is, those incident to a contraction of the currency, which are of a still more serious character, I think we may in a great measure avoid by adhering financially to CALHOUN's maxim of a "masterly inactivity;" for there is no truth in political economy more clearly demonstrable than that irredeemable paper money issued by government would be the best currency the world has ever known, provided it could be steadfastly uniform in amount.

The policy then that I would recommend is this:

1. Let Congress continue by a judicious system of taxation to make ample provision for paying the current expenses of the government and the interest on the national debt, together with a small portion annually of its principal.

2. Let it provide for the 7 3-10 Treasury notes, by at once authorizing their holders, within a limited period, to fund them in a gold-bearing six per cent. bond having not less than twenty years to run, to be issued for this specific purpose, and not to be offered for sale by the government.

3. Let it solemnly declare, by joint resolution, that not a single dollar more of paper money in any form shall be issued by the government, nor its authority given to the National Banks to exceed the limits already prescribed for their aggregate circulation. The Comptroller of the Currency has recommended that these limits be enlarged for the purpose of giving the States lately in rebellion their appropriate share of the National Bank circulation. It is to be expected that similar views will be earnestly pressed on the favorable consideration of Congress, especially by citizens of those States, who will claim with much reason that they are entitled to their proper share of the advantages to be derived from the national banking system. My answer is that their chief commercial cities have already a large number of national banks of issue; and that the most judicious means of furnishing them the additional circulation they may need, is to take it from that portion of the authorized $300,000,000 not yet issued. Most of this, it is believed, has been awarded to city banks of large capital that are not likely to need more than they have already received. Congress may, therefore, without detriment to the banks holding these awards, direct the Secretary of the Treasury to annul them, so far as may be necessary, and make the allotments to banks at the South. I feel confident that by this or some similar method, Congress can equalize the distribution of the national bank circulation without increasing its amount. At all events, I feel it to be its imperative duty to the banks and to the community to adhere steadfastly to the present limits, since any increase would endanger the stability of the national banks, and prove injurious to all other interests.

4. Having thus guarded against any increase in the currency, Congress should next direct the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw from circulation before their maturity, by purchase or conversion into bonds in equal monthly instalments, all the outstanding compound interest notes and other interest-bearing legal tenders, now amounting in the aggregate, I believe, to about $200,000,000. Curtailment to this extent could be thus gradually accomplished without any shock to public confidence or any serious effect on the money market, because the larger portion of these notes have already lost the attribute of currency, and have been withdrawn from circulation in consequence of the accumulation of interest on them. It is only such of them as are now held by banks, as a portion of their legal tender reserves required by law, that still perform the functions of money.

The latest issue of compound interest notes mature in a little less than three years. To get quietly rid of them and the five per cent. legal-tenders within that period would be accomplishing much—quite as much, I think, as can be with safety attempted.

5. Therefore I would recommend that Congress further declare, by joint resolution, that no other changes in the currency shall take place before the 1st day of January, 1869; but that from that time forward, $20,000,000 per annum of greenbacks shall be withdrawn from circulation until specie payments are resumed.

By the adoption of this policy, or something analogous to it, you would enable the business of the country to go on evenly and prosperously, until we should find at the end of a decade or two, that our rapidly augmenting wealth and commerce had reached the level of our gradually diminishing currency, and that then the resumption of specie payments would take place as quietly and naturally as the dropping of ripe fruit. If, on the other hand, you should attempt to reach specie payments at an early period, by vigorous contraction, you would find the wealth of the country receding before your efforts, until you drove the nation through general bankruptcy to the depths of poverty, whence it could not emerge until it had passed through years of suffering and pecuniary distress. This was our experience from 1837 to 1842; it was the experience of Great Britain after her exhaustive wars against NAPOLEON and her bank suspension; it has been the experience of all nations similarly circumstanced; and yet no one of them that has ever attempted to get back to specie payments, through a prompt withdrawal of the surplus currency, has departed so widely from the true standard of value as we have. Let us, then, profit by the teachings of experience, as well as by the advancing knowledge of the principles of finance and currency, and thus avoid the pecuniary evils which ourselves and others have suffered.

Again, it is specially due to the people that Congress itself should carefully deliberate and decide upon the permanent policy of the government in relation to the currency, and promptly announce that policy to the nation. In the absence of this knowledge, the people are groping in the dark. Every business engagement, every industrial enterprise, is environed with the hazards of the gambling table. This uncertainty and apprehension should be promptly removed. It can only be done by Congressional action; and I confidently appeal to you, as an able and influential representative of the commercial and financial centre of the Union, and as a member of the committee having this bill in charge, to urge your associates to prompt and wise action in the premises.

Yours, very truly, GEORGE OPDYKE.

THE WEALTH OF THE TERRITORIES

Address of Lieut.-Gov. Gen. Bross, of Illinois, before the Chamber of Commerce—The Pacific Railroad Scheme Advocated.

Yesterday afternoon the Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting to hear the address of Lieut.-Gov. BROSS, of Illinois, who was one of Speaker COLFAX's party in the late tour of the Territories. The General commenced his address by saying, now that the civil war was over, it was our duty as true citizens to put our shoulders to the wheel and develop the great resources of our country, thus giving universal wealth to the nation and disposing of her indebtedness. He then dwelt long and eloquently on the scenic beauties of the mountain regions of Colorado, Montana and Idaho, and of the healthy character of their varied atmosphere, saying that from his boyhood he had not felt at any time that same light-hearted exuberance of spirit which accompanied him throughout his journeying in these Western and Southwestern Territories. He recommended Wall-street's rheumatic grumblers to "fling physic to the dogs," and test the unfailing medicine in the breezes from the Rocky Mountains. The so-called desert region of the Territories was mismamed, he said, for the thousands of square miles thus stigmatized were covered with the sage brush, the tender leaves of which were nutritious sustenance to the thousands of herds of buffalos populating these vast prairies. From these lands, or such as these, the Mormons now produced ninety-three bushels to the acre of the finest wheat. He then spoke in praise of the industry of the Mormon people, and gave some interesting details as to their mode of irrigation, development of their land, &c., after which he went on to give a vivid description of the fields of mineral wealth of the great Southwest. Up to last year the gold yield of Colorado alone had amounted to thirty millions of dollars, and since the introduction of more perfect machinery lately, that ore which before yielded but $150 to the ton, now yielded $750, and still they were deficient in all the appliances necessary to do justice to the bounteous wealth around them. Silver mines had been discovered lately in this Territory, which, if a Pacific Railway were in existence, would in themselves pay every dollar of the national debt. Montana, last year, added her sixteen millions to the national wealth—Montana, that a few years since was inhabited only by the wolf and the Indian. When those communications are completed for which, as you must see, the necessity is urgent, it is not sixteen, but one hundred and sixty millions of dollars which Montana alone will pour into the lap of our country. In Idaho, scarce known upon the maps yet, the yield of gold and silver in 1865 was over two millions dollars, and it was much more than this in 1865. In Nevada, the value of ores was truly wondertul. Unless the yield equaled at least a hundred dollars to the ton it was thrown aside. From this fact a large amount of ore lies in various places round the city ready for a market when the means of bringing it to it shall be in existence. He might say, in the words of Bishop SIMPSON, that there was silver enough up there to give a silver musket to every soldier that fought for liberty and Union, and still enough remaining to cost every ironclad in the American navy with a sheet of silver mail thicker than that beneath it.

In conclusion of his truly eloquent speech of which the above is but a very brief sketch, he urged upon the gentlemen present who represented the great commercial interests of the country to aid in every way the development of these unfathomable mines of national wealth, and to push that work to earness by the carrying through of the great Pacific Railway. He stated that he himself had no connection whatever with any company, and had no object to subserve but one in all he said, to aid with them in realizing the yet unmeasured greatness of the country. He hoped to see the day when, seated throughout his journey in his easy-cushioned railroad car, the Wall-street merchant could reach the startling beauties of the Yosemite Valley or walk for a while in the shadow of the giant pines of California. Above all things, he said, let us preserve the homogeneousness of the American people, which is threatened only by the distance separating those who ought to be united.

The Pacific Railroad would do this work, and that great nation whose children owned the hills and valleys four thousand miles asunder, would remain intact for ever.

A resolution conveying the thanks of the chamber to Gov. BROSS was then passed enthusiastically, after which a motion was made that the members of the society should attend the funeral of JAMES BOORMAN, Esq., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, which, being carried, the chamber adjourned.

OBITUARY.

James Boorman, Esq.

JAMES BOORMAN, Esq., one of our wealthiest and most respected citizens, died in this city on the 24th inst., at the advanced aged of eighty-one. Mr. BOORMAN was born in Kent, England, in 1783, and came to this country in 1795. Commencing his business career as an apprentice with DIVIE BETHUNE in 1805, he at the early age of 22 was admitted to a partnership. This was dissolved in 1813, and shortly after Mr. BOORMAN, in connection with Mr. JOHN JOHNSTON, now many years deceased, founded the eminently successful firm of BOORMAN, JOHNSTON & Co. For many years the firm controlled the entire trade between Dundee and this city. They introduced the Swedish iron into this market, in which article they did an immense business. The firm stood for many years at the head of the mercantile community. It was dissolved in 1855, Mr. BOORMAN retiring after half a century of business life.

Mr. BOORMAN was the prime mover in the organization of the Hudson River Railroad Company, of which he was President, and he continued his connection with the company until 1863. He was also the founder of the Bank of Commerce in 1839, his name standing first in the list of the first Board of Directors, and was one of the five original members of the Chamber of Commerce.

As a business man Mr. BOORMAN was energetic and indomitable. He acquired a large fortune during his business career and a large portion of the income derived therefrom was devoted to acts of charity, scarcely a benevolent institution existing in the city to which he was not a subscriber.

The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning from the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, near Waverley-place.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

THEFT OF A HORSE AND WAGON.

As Officer STELLGES, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, was on duty in Clark-street at an early hour yesterday morning, he noticed two men driving a horse and wagon, and observing that they were acting in a suspicious manner, he followed them, and saw them stop at a stable on the corner of Clark and Broome streets. Having learned from a brother officer that a burglary had been committed, and that the thieves had carried off a horse and wagon, he determined to investigate the matter. Giving an alarm rap he obtained the assistance of Officer RIKER, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, and the suspected persons were found in a yard. The officers succeeded in cornering and arresting one of the men, who gave the name of RICHARD ARBOTT, but his confederate escaped. The prisoner was conveyed to the station-house. Nothing criminating was found on his person, but in going to his lodging a collection of skeleton keys was discovered. Subsequently WILLIAM MARX, of No. 541 Broome-street, identified the wagon found in the possession of the prisoner as his property, it having been stolen from in front of his factory during the previous night. MARX also said that the property was valued at $150. HENRY LEONARD, of No. 89 Mott-street, identified the horse, valued at $150, as his animal which had been stolen from his stable. ARBOTT was committed for trial on both charges without bail. The prisoner is 34 years of age and a native of Massachusetts.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.

LOUIS M. TEBAUNE, a patrolman attached to the Ninth Precinct Police-station, charged GEORGE IRVING with having committed a felonious and brutal assault upon Officer RICHARD MOORE, of the same precinct, during the evening of the 24th inst., inflicting severe and dangerous wounds. It appears that the officer and the accused met in JAMES HOEY's liquor-store, No. 65 Eighth-avenue, when a dispute arose between them which ultimately ended in IRVING drawing a knife and cutting MOORE several times about the head and face. A medical certificate was offered in evidence of the severity of the injuries received by the officer, which also stated that he would be confined to his room for some days. The accused, on being arraigned, was committed to await the result of the officer's injuries.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

SUSPECTED BURGLARS.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a gang of burglars effected an entrance, by means of false keys, into the pork-packing establishment owned by Mr. WILLIAM D. GREGORY, situated at Nos. 175 and 177 First-avenue. After gaining the interior of the premises they made an attempt against the safe in the office. Drilling a hole in the door, they poured in a quantity of powder, and fired it by means of a lighted fuse. As has happened in several similar instances, the report of the explosion attracted the attention of the police, and Officer FLYNN, of the Seventeenth Precinct, ran to the factory, where he found the safe door blown open and the operatives missing, having made good their escape. It was subsequently ascertained that none of the contents of the safe had been removed. During his examination of the premises, Officer FLYNN discovered a young man loitering about in the immediate vicinity, who was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the burglary, and gave the name of JAMES CLARK. The prisoner was held for further examination.

THE BANK MESSENGER ROBBERY.

GEORGE BOYCE and DAVID SCHLEY, who were arrested a day or two since by Detective SHANGLE, of the Eleventh Precinct, on suspicion of having committed the bold robbery of the messenger of the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Williamsburgh, on the 19th inst., fully reported at the time in the TIMES, were brought before the Court yesterday. The messenger, SAMUEL B. TERRY, in his affidavit, stated that the satchel stolen from him contained $12,000 in Treasury notes, and $40,000 in bank checks. He also fully identified BOYCE as the man who committed the assault and executed the robbery, and believed that SCHLEY was the man who remained in the butcher's cart, although he could not swear to the fact. The prisoners were thereupon remanded for further examination. None of the stolen property has as yet been recovered.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL BIDDER.

HENRY MILLER, residing at No. 736 Water-street, stated that on the 23d inst., he attended an auction sale in Jackson-street, and that while watching the sale he felt some one near him take his watch from his pocket. Turning round he saw a MARTIN LEDDY have the watch and pass it to a confederate. Springing forward he caught hold of the time-piece and succeeded in retaining it, although LEDDY butted him in the face with his head. Officer KENNEDY, of the Thirteenth Precinct, arrested the accused yesterday and he was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. LEDDY is 18 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

Large Fire in Fifty-fifth-street—Total Destruction of a Distillery—The Engineer Severely Burned.

A few minutes after 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the distillery belonging to ERLING BROTHER, in West Fifty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. Owing to the building being composed of wood, it was totally destroyed. The loss of the firm on stock is estimated at $40,000, on which there is the following insurances: Morris, $4,000; Jersey City, $3,000; Star, $2,500; People's, $3,000; Norwich, $2,500; Albany City, $3,000; Republic, $2,000; Equitable, $2,000. The building was valued at $10,000. Insured for $5,000 in the North River and one other company. At the time the fire occurred, the engineer, HENRY STERLER, who was at work, was badly burned, and removed to his residence. The fire is supposed to have been occasioned by spirits leaking from a still igniting by contact with the engineer's lamp.

LAW REPORTS.

The Writ of Habeas Corpus against Gen. Hooker—The Case Postponed—Is Fort Lafayette in Kings County—Interesting Proceedings in Court.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 25.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The writ of *habeas corpus*, case reported in the TIMES of Thursday, whereby Major-Gen. Hooker was commanded to have the body of Chas. H. Coles in the Supreme Court together with the cause of his detention, came up again yesterday afternoon before Mr. Justice Sutherland. The prisoner was not in court, neither was Gen. Hooker.

Mr. S. G. Courtney, Assistant U. S. District-Attorney, read to the Court Gen. Hooker's return to the writ, verified by that officer. It stated, in substance, that the prisoner, Charles H. Coles, was not now and never had been in the care, or custody, or under the control of the said Gen. Hooker. It further alleged that Coles, the Prisoner, was, by a special order of the War Department, arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette, and there committed to the care and custody of Col. Burke, the commandant of the prison. At the conclusion of the reading of the return,

Judge Wright, of Tennessee, one of the counsel for the prisoner, arose, and with much force and earnestness said that this return of Major-Gen. Hooker's was one of the most gross, wicked and palpable falsehoods that he had ever known to be perpetrated on a court. The return on its face, counsel said, showed it to be false. Gen. Hooker has command of this department. Fort Lafayette is in his department, and Col. Burke is but a subordinate officer. Gen. Hooker controls him, and Burke gets all of his orders from the Major-General. Counsel submitted that it was a gross insult to the Supreme Court of this State, and such a return to a writ of *habeas corpus* ought not to be permitted.

The Court suggested to the prisoner's counsel that he was premature in his severe remarks on Gen. Hooker. He thought counsel assumed entirely too much—much more than the facts then before him would seem to justify. The Justice said that in proceedings of this kind, under Gen. Dix's military administration in this city, he was somewhat familiar with. He had had several cases before him during the war, prior to the suspension of the writ by order of the President.

In no case was it was usually served on Col. Burke, the Commandant at Fort Lafayette.

Judge Wright read portions of the return where Gen. Hooker speaks on information and belief, and as to the prisoner being now out of Fort Lafayette.

Mr. Hewitt, another of prisoner's counsel, dwelt at some length on the fact, as stated in the return, that Coles was not now, and never had been, under the control of Gen. Hooker, or in his custody, but that he was in the custody and under the control of Col. Burke, who had charge of the prisoner in question. The fact was that Hooker's department, Burke was a subordinate officer, and must obey all of the General's orders.

The Court here suggested that the return was probably defective, and that he would allow an amendment.

Prisoner's Counsel—One point, your Honor, this court is bound to take judicial cognizance that Fort Lafayette is in the department of which Gen. Hooker has command, and the return shows the prisoner is in that fort.

The Court—Yes, but it appears that the prisoner is in Fort Lafayette, in the care of Col. Burke, by virtue of a special order from the War Department at Washington. Gen. Hooker himself is subject to the orders of the War Department.

Mr. Courtney, Assistant District-Attorney—That is precisely the point, your Honor; it is this case exactly.

Judge WRIGHT here cited the case of Martin, the alleged spy and hotel-burner, who was brought before a Justice of this same court a short time since, in which Gen. Hooker made a proper return. The case was heard before Justice Leonard, and the prisoner handed over to the United States Courts.

The Court—But the question is, is Col. Burke under Gen. Hooker's authority in such a way and to such an extent that if the General were to send a note or verbal message for the prisoner, he would be able to produce him in court. He thought these questions might all be disposed of by an amended return, and the officer should therefore be allowed to traverse it.

Mr. Courtney—But one moment, your Honor, I wish to repel the foul assertions and the false insinuations of the counsel on the other side.

The Court—No, Mr. Courtney, it is not necessary; I have taken care of that; I have told the counsel he was premature, and had no facts for the assertions he made against the General's return.

Mr. Courtney—I think something is due to Gen. Hooker, a brave, faithful and patriotic officer. His history and character perhaps need no defence from me, but the counsel has basely slandered the General; he wished to get his name in the papers, and I think he has succeeded. It is of the same stripe as all the foul secessionism which has been so rampant in this country for years past. The case of Martin, which the counsel cited, was not parallel with this. In the Martin case, it was admitted by Gen. Hooker that he had him in the custody while he commanded the Western Department. Coles was sent direct to Col. Burke after his arrest, by a special order of the War Department.

Mr. Hewitt contended it made no difference whether the prisoner was in New-York or in Canada, or anywhere else, if, as the return showed, he was under the control of Major-Gen. Hooker. As to the question of jurisdiction, he contended it made no difference as to whether the fort was in New-York or Kings; and to prove this he cited the case of The People *vs.* Hanna, decided by Justice Harris some time ago, and reported in the third of Howard's New-York Reports. From this he contended that a Supreme Court Justice at Chambers may issue a writ of *habeas corpus*.

The Court examined the petition on which the writ was granted, and gave it as his opinion that inasmuch as it was addressed to him as a Justice of the Supreme Court, he would not have jurisdiction in case it should be ascertained the fort was in Kings County; otherwise, if it had been addressed "to the Supreme Court."

Considerable inquiry was here made as to whether the fort is in Kings or New-York, but no one seemed to know with certainty and the question is left for future explorers and inquirers after truth.

It was finally determined that all further argument should be postponed to Saturday, Feb. 3, at 12 M. In the meantime the government are allowed to amend their return, and the other side are permitted to traverse the same.

The Washington Territory Emigration Scheme—Charges of Fraud on the Emigrants.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 25.

Elizabeth Thorn vs. Asa S. Mercer, et al.—This action came up before the court yesterday, on a motion which has been made to enjoin the California, Oregon and Mexican Steamship Company. An order to show cause why an injunction should not be granted, was obtained from this court a few days ago, against the above-named company, which order was made returnable yesterday. Our readers will remember that the steamship *Continental* sailed from this port on or about the 17th inst., supposed to be bound for a port in Washington Territory, with a large party of emigrants (mostly women,) on board. It now appears from affidavits that a large number of women, after having paid from $600 to $700 for a passage thither, have been left behind. The plaintiff in this action alleges under oath that, in the first days of the present month she paid $400 in cash for a passage for herself and children, and a day or two after she turned over to the agent of the enterprise, Asa S. Mercer, two hundred dollars' worth of bedding and furniture. This took nearly all the means she had for the support of herself and children. She was left behind, as were also many others. Her affidavit shows that Mercer repeatedly agreed to let her know the time of the vessel's sailing. On the contrary, she and the others who were left behind had no notice; and she alleges "that the steamship *Continental* put to sea on the 17th inst., in an unusual manner, and, so far as plaintiff and others of said company of emigrants are concerned, she sailed covertly and secretly."

Below we give the affidavit of Mrs. Thorn, the plaintiff; also a copy of the printed notice which has been circulated through the mails, by the alleged agent, Mercer, upon which the court granted the order to show cause why an injunction should not be granted against the steamship company. It will be seen from these that Mrs. Thorn and others were induced to [illegible] all the goods they had, through the representations of the defendant, Mercer. The circular shows on its face that the scheme has not been advertised in the newspapers, but that the printed circular was sent through the mails all over the country:

PLAINTIFF'S AFFIDAVIT.

Supreme Court of the City of New-York.—Elizabeth Thorn, plaintiff, *vs.* Asa S. Mercer and other persons unknown except as the titles New-England Emigrant Aid Company and Washington Territory, with whom he proposed to act as agent,—with whom he is impleaded for the purpose of a special injunction; the California, Oregon and Mexican Steamship Company, of the City of New-York, defendants.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: Elizabeth Thorn being duly sworn, says that she is the plaintiff in an action about to be commenced in this court against the said Asa S. Mercer and other persons unknown, except as aforesaid; that the cause of said action is as follows: On the 3d of January, A. D. 1866, at the City of New-York, she paid to the said Mercer and other persons unknown, except as aforesaid, the sum of [illegible] and shortly thereafter placed in their possession at their request, property consisting of [illegible] and [illegible] with whom he acted as aforesaid, and [illegible] to a certain port to wit: Seattle, in [illegible] Territory, upon the Pacific coast of the United States; that a small additional sum, it was agreed, should be paid upon the passage, or after deponent's arrival in said Territory; the said steamship was to sail from the Port of New-York, as deponent agrees after causing careful inquiries to be made, at the instance of and under the control of the said Mercer and of the said California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Company, of the City of New-York, a corporation of the State of New-York (B. Holladay, President, and ——— Vice-President;) and as professed by said Mercer and said company upon a special trip to carry emigrants to said Washington Territory, and to arrive there at a certain time; deponent further says, that the said Mercer promised also to maintain and provide for deponent until said steamship should sail; that deponent did give the said emigrants, whom he professed to organize into a company, including deponent and her family, due and proper notice of the sailing of said steamship. Deponent says no such notice was given. Under the control of the said corporation and the said Mercer, the said steamship put to sea on the [illegible] day of January, 1866, in an unusual manner, and so far as deponent is concerned, as well as others of the said company of emigrants known to deponent, covertly and secretly; no notice was given to deponent. The said Mercer was permitted to go and did go upon the said steamship, which also carried property of said Mercer, and said other persons unknown except as aforesaid, (to wit: $30,000 worth of freight,) to sea; that this now alleged by said corporation, that the tickets issued by said Mercer being of like character with those held by certain persons who did sail upon said steamship, and which are still held by deponent, entitled the holder to a passage on any other ship; and that even if she had attempted to enter upon said ship at the time of sailing, that she could not have been permitted upon said ship to go and proceed upon the voyage to said Territory, because, as is alleged by said corporation, the number of passengers to whom the said Mercer was entitled to issue tickets was limited to seventy-five, as admitted by said corporation that they hold by assignment or otherwise the bills of lading of said Mercer and other persons unknown, except as aforesaid, property now on board of said ship, and of the value of $20,000 aforesaid; whereas they do not claim to have any lien thereon except for a note of four hundred dollars and for the freight charges and advancements for its carriage.

Wherefore deponent alleges that the said corporation have property of the said Mercer and other persons unknown, except as aforesaid, and the bills of lading aforesaid and the property thereby represented. Deponent further says that the said Mercer and other persons unknown, except as aforesaid, by reason of the premises, are indebted to her in the sum of six hundred dollars, with interest from Jan. 10, 1866; that said indebtedness was fraudulently contracted and as aforesaid; that said Mercer and other persons unknown except as above set forth are non-residents of the State of New-York; that in undertaking to become one of the company aforesaid, to leave her home in the East with her family for the Territory aforesaid, deponent acted in reliance upon the promises and representations of said Mercer, and upon the printed circular of John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts. The corporation aforesaid is located in the City of New-York, having their office at the office of R. Halladay, No. — Williamstreet, New-York City. ELIZABETH THORN.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1866.

JEROME SUCK, Notary Public.

MERCER'S CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ENGLAND EMIGRANT AID COMPANY,
BOSTON, Sept. 1, 1865.

DEAR SIR: The steamship *Continental* will sail from New-York, direct for Puget Sound, about Sept. 20, to accommodate a party of emigrants, composed of the orphan daughters and families of slain Union soldiers, who propose emigrating to Washington Territory, on the Pacific Coast. Comfortable accommodations can be had for $150; other ladies at the very low rate of fare of $125 each.

Families will be received at the same rate, but that children under ten and families with more than three to six years of age go at quarter price; children under three years go free.

We take the liberty of asking you to call the attention of any ladies who you think may wish to emigrate to the Pacific Coast, to this opportunity. We have made arrangements with the most seclusive care for their comfort on the party. We know

part for the partial falling off in receipts in December on the Western roads. There is a good deal said on the Street about the decrease on the Rock Island road, yet we venture to predict that after the reopening of Lake navigation in the Spring the amount of business to come over the road, in the shape of Indian Corn alone, will be almost unprecedented:

"Within the last six weeks there has been paid out at this place alone, for hogs, about $9,000,000. This was mostly Cincinnati capital, and the great bulk of the products resulting from this business are still held here. Prices are nearly as high in Cincinnati as in New-York; consequently, there have been no shipments of consequence to the Eastern seaboard. This accounts for the scarcity of money on one side. Ordinarily, the money paid out for hogs would, in a large part, have been back by this time through the usual channels of trade; but this inward flow of currency has not yet set in. Country merchants are very slow in remitting."

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Metropolitan Savings Bank, ISAAC T. SMITH, Esq., was unanimously elected President, vice Mr. STILLMAN, deceased.

The Susquehanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Company has declared a dividend of 5 ℔ cent.

The People's Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ℔ cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.

The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 ℔ cent., free of government tax, payable Feb. 1. The company is now in its new building, No. 141 Broadway, and is doing a prosperous business, notwithstanding the disastrous effects of the season for almost all the fire insurance companies.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,855,230—including for Customs, $400,000; on account of Loan, $563,000; Coin certificates, $139,800. Payments, $459,774 67. Balance, $90,247,298 44.

The Mechanics' National Bank of Newark has declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 ℔ cent., (free of government tax,) payable on and after Feb. 1. The Newark City National Bank has also declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 ℔ cent.

Lake Superior Mining Companies made, during the year 1865, shipments of 178,708 gross tons of iron ore against 248,000 gross tons in 1864, being a decrease of 69,292 tons. The receipts over the Bay de Nocquet and Marquette Railway for the year 1865 were 170,912 gross tons. The products of the New-York and Iron Cliff mines were nearly all shipped by way of Escanaba, Green Bay. The furnace product of pig iron was as follows:

Furnaces.	Gross tons pig iron.
Morgan, for year ending Dec. 1	3,724
Northern, for year ending Dec. 1	3,045
Bancroft, for year ending Dec. 1	1,904
Collinsville, for year ending Dec. 1	1,471
Greenwood, May 1 to Dec. 1	1,530
Grand total	11,674
Grand total product, 1864	12,951

Internal Revenue Decisions.

Commissioner ROLLINS, with the approval of Secretary MCCULLOCH, has just issued the following regulations concerning the disposition of moneys paid to collectors of internal revenues after judgment and on compromise:

The following regulations are issued as supplementary to those of the Secretary of the Treasury of June 20 and June 27, 1865, "for the guidance of collectors under the provisions of the 19th, 44th and 179th sections of the act of June 30, 1864," in order to correct some practical errors of account in the dispositions of moneys paid to collectors after judgment recovered in court, or upon compromise.

It is believed that all cases of the kind alluded to are embraced in one or the other of the three classes described below, and collectors are instructed to dispose of the moneys in each of the cases named as hereinafter directed, viz.:

1. When proceedings are instituted for forfeiture or for the recovery of penalties, and the case is prosecuted to final judgment in court.

The law requires the portions of all fines, penalties and forfeitures belonging to the government to be paid to the collector, and when any such payment is made to him by order of court, he will deposit the amount immediately to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, with his other collections, enter it upon his abstract of collections for the current month, (against No. 288,) and return it to the assessor on form 58, that it may be included in the monthly list.

2. When a delinquent tax-payer proposes, after an investigation of his business by a revenue officer, to pay the tax found due, with the assessed penalty, and a certain sum in lieu of penalties and forfeitures.

In cases of this kind the assessor should determine the amount of the tax and the assessed penalty, and return the same to the collector on a special or monthly list, as in the case of other assessments. When these amounts are paid to the collector he will enter them upon his cash book, and also upon his abstract, like other collections.

The amount of the tax and assessed penalty will not be deposited to the credit of the Secretary of the Treasury; but the amount paid in lieu of fines, penalties and forfeitures, should be so deposited, to await his final award and distribution. When the award is made, the Secretary will issue a draft in favor of the informer, if any, for his moiety, and another draft in favor of the collector for the moiety belonging to the government. The collector will deposit this draft to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, with his other collections, and enter the amount in his cash-book, in his abstract (against No. 289), and on form 58, as directed in the case of moneys paid to him by order of court.

3. When a delinquent tax-payer, liable to prosecution for fines, penalties, and for forfeitures, deposits with the collector a gross sum, either prior to or pending an investigation, in order to avoid seizure, or to release his property from seizure.

There may be occasionally a case in which the circumstances will appear to justify a proceeding of this sort, though obviously such cases will and should be rare. When, however, the circumstances are such as seemingly to justify the collector in accepting a gross sum for taxes and penalties as a condition of refraining from or releasing a seizure, so that the business of the delinquent may go on, he will deposit the entire amount received to the credit of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The case will be investigated by the assessor of the district, who will determine the amount of tax due, and the assessed penalty, if any. He will transmit the assessment to the collector on a special or monthly list, as in the case of other assessments. On the receipt of such list the collector will report the amount of the assessment to the commissioner, to whom the several proceedings in the case should be promptly reported from time to time as they are taken.

When the case is finally determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, he will distribute the deposit as follows:

One draft in favor of the collector for the tax and assessed penalties. This will be applied to the payment of the assessment, and the proper entries made in the cash-book and abstract.

One draft in favor of the collector for the moiety of the penalty belonging to the government. The amount of this draft will be entered in the cash-book, abstract (against No. 289) and on form 58, as directed in the case of moneys deposited by order of court.

One draft in favor of the informer, if any, for his moiety of the penalty, accepted in lieu of fines, penalties and forfeitures.

If the amount deposited should be in excess of all the taxes and penalties accepted, the excess will be refunded to the delinquent by draft from the Secretary.

It will be ovious to collectors, from the foregoing regulations, that while moneys paid in the second and third cases remain on deposit to the credit of the Secretary of the Treasury, they should not be reported in form twenty-two, nor should they be excluded in receipts on form twenty-three and a-half.

In transmitting to the Secretary the original certificate of deposit to the credit of the Secretary of the Treasury, on account of fines, penalties or forfeiture, collectors will be careful to distinguish both on the face of the certificates of deposit and on form forty-three, accompanying it the name of each offender, and the particular amount of fine, penalty or forfeiture received from him.

Commissioner ROLLINS has also issued the following circular relative to the tax on dealing in empty casks, &c.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1866.

From information received at this office, it is apparent that the provisions of the 59th section of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended March 3, 1865, in relation to the purchase and sale of empty casks, with the inspection marks thereon, are very often disregarded.

By these provisions of the law, a penalty of three hundred dollars is imposed for the purchase or sale of each cask so marked.

The object of the law is to prohibit the traffic. The penalty is severe, and intentionally so. Both parties to the contract of sale are liable. If the vendor permits the empty cask to pass out of his hands without removing the inspection marks, he is liable to the penalty. If the purchaser receives the casks with the inspection marks thereon, he is also subject to the penalty.

If there is a purchase or sale of an empty spirit cask with the inspection marks thereon, the intent is immaterial, or rather the proof of the offence is conclusive as to the intent.

The special attention of all officers of internal revenue is called to this matter, and they are hereby instructed to cause prosecutions to be commenced for all violations of this provision of the law which may come to their knowledge, and to see that the law is strictly enforced in this case. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

The following decision is announced:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1866.

SIR: Your letter of Jan. 3, in relation to grinding white lead, &c., has been received. You wish to know whether grinders of white lead, &c., who add to their mixture a certain per cent. of imported white lead, linseed oil, &c., are liable to duty on the entire value of their mixture, or only on the proportion of the articles imported and added. In answer, I have to say that the law provides, "That white lead, oxide of zinc, and sulphate of barytes, paints and painters' colors, or any one of them, shall not be subject to any additional duty, in consequence of being mixed or ground with linseed oil, when the duties upon all the materials so mixed or ground shall have been previously paid." This provision is held only to apply to mixing or grinding white lead, &c., with linseed oil, when all the materials entering into the mixture have paid an excise tax. An addition of white lead, &c., on which an excise tax has not been assessed and paid, (though it may have paid an import duty,) would subject the whole mixture to an ad valorem duty of six per cent. Very respectfully,

D. C. WHITMAN, Deputy Commissioner.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue recently received a communication from a farmer, inquiring whether farm products sold in 1864, which had been assessed in 1863, are liable to taxation. In reply, the Commissioner decides that there is no provision of law for exempting farm products from tax when sold, on account of their having paid a tax already; and, in the second place, it is clear that, in a majority of cases, it is only apparently the fact that a second tax is paid; and, consequently, the tax will be assessed upon the value of a year's crop.

United States Treasurer, Hon. F. E. SPINNER, has issued the following circular:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, TREASURER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1866.

The 3d section of chapter 78, laws of the second session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, (act approved March 3, 1865,) provides that "all moneys now directed by law to be paid the Commissioner of Internal Revenue" "shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States by the party making such payment; and a certificate of such payment, stating the name of the depositor, and the specific account on which the deposit was made, signed by the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, designated depositary or proper officer of a deposit bank, transmitted to and received by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, shall be deemed a compliance with the law requiring payment to be made to the Commissioner, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

In accordance with these provisions, many banks and other moneyed institutions, and railroads and other corporations, in making payment for taxes imposed by sections 110, 120 and 122 of chapter 173, laws of First Session Thirty-eighth Congress (act approved June 30, 1864,) have transmitted to me bankers' drafts upon their correspondents, subjecting this office and its branches to the expense and inconvenience incident to the collection of such drafts before the amounts thereof can be carried into the Treasury and the proper certificates issued.

To obviate this expense, inconvenience and delay, parties or institutions making payments for taxes imposed by the sections of the act of June 30, 1864, above quoted, will hereafter be required to deposit lawful money of the United States for that purpose, with the officers or banks designated by the third section of the act of March 3, 1865, as aforesaid, and all drafts hereafter received by me for such payments will be returned to the parties from whom they may be received.

The original certificates received for such deposits should be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the duplicates, with the proper statements, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The Treasurer has nothing to do with either such statements or certificates in any of the above cases, except when the deposit is made at this office. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer of the United States.

British Iron Trade.

In a late English paper the following summary of the official statistics of the British iron trade during the past year is given:

The great advance in the value of iron in 1865 forms an important feature in our commercial history. Production has increased, the demand for home use and export has been somewhat active, and even a seven ℔ cent. bank rate has not prevented Scotch pig iron from advancing to 65s. ℔ ton. The production of iron in Scotland last year was 1,135,000 tons, being an increase of 4,000 tons as compared with 1864. The particulars are as follows:

	Tons.
Production	1,135,000
Carron make	29,000
Stock, December 31, 1864	760,000
Total	1,924,000
Shipments, Foreign	360,184
Coastwise	311,057
Forwarded per railway	61,259
Consumed in local foundries	310,000
Consumed in works	221,500—1,264,000

The stock on hand is now 660,000 tons, or about 100,000 tons less than it was at the close of 1864. This great decrease indicates much healthiness in the trade, and in a measure accounts for the rise in prices during the past year. In England the transactions in metals generally have been extensive. The quotations have, consequently, steadily improved, although the importations from abroad have been on a liberal scale. Returns for the United Kingdom give the annexed arrivals during the first eleven months, as compared with 1863 and 1864:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Copper ore, tons	71,058	57,736	67,348
Copper regulus, tons	19,218	23,157	32,422
Copper, unwrought, cwts	211,960	423,280	355,160
Iron in bars, tons	42,225	43,963	42,209
Steel, tons	2,887	6,835	4,966
Lead, tons	23,538	26,781	27,230
Spelter, tons	27,785	27,416	24,825
Tin, cwts	42,405	83,813	84,973

The aggregate supplies of metal received in 1865 were about equal to 1864; so that, with an improved demand, those now on hand are very moderate for the time of year.

The extent of the demand for metals for export purposes is shown in the annexed comparison:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Iron, pig, tons	447,421	439,023	499,903
Iron, bar, &c., tons	301,109	264,471	231,924
Iron, railroad, tons	424,057	377,322	400,277
Iron, wire, tons	18,263	16,838	21,398
Iron, castings, tons	76,386	62,618	81,317
Iron, hoops, &c., tons	127,194	114,925	105,817
Iron, wrought, tons	101,014	99,513	116,266
Iron, old, tons	2,167	566	2,189
Steel, tons	26,197	24,852	20,868

The figures represent the following amounts:

1863	£1,535,218	1865	£1,479,958
1864	1,403,001		

Russia was a very large customer for iron last year. Of railway parcels she took 39,421; of castings, 11,897; of hoops, 5,240, and of wrought, 7,757 tons. Belgian competition does not, therefore, appear to have extended itself to Russia. Upward of 25,000 tons of wrought iron were forwarded to India last year. To the same quarter nearly 100,000 tons of railway iron were shipped. The gradual extension of the railway system in India and Russia, and the trifling quantities produced in the latter country, must long continue to have an important bearing upon the trade in the United Kingdom. Some of the shippers of pig-iron may hesitate to operate largely at present prices; but it is well known that the quotations in most of the markets of the world are above our own, and that, even now, large profits are realized without difficulty.

Joint Stock Operations in England.

In a financial review of the past year the London *Times* says that no fewer than two hundred and eighty-seven new joint-stock companies, with authorised capital to the amount of £106,995,000, have been brought out since the 1st of January, 1865; but a large proportion of these projects have proved abortive, or expired after a brief and sickly existence. The total amount of capital offered was £75,578,900, but the deposits reached the sum of only £12,174,790. An analysis of the new projects shows that 119 of them were of a manufacturing and trading character, with £28,735,000 of authorised capital, £22,2079,00 offered, and £3,890,290 deposited. Mining speculation was represented by forty-nine companies, with £4,505,000 of capital authorized, £4,195,000 offered, and £1,038,000 deposited. Building and investment companies come next in number on the list. There were thirty-two of them, with capital authorized, £9,815,000; offered, $7,350,000; and deposited, £1,186,250. Fifteen new shipping companies offered £4,235,000 of their authorized capital of £6,170,000, and received in deposits £729,100; thirteen railway companies offered $8,140,000, having an authorized capital of £12,720,000, and received £1,180,900 in deposits; twelve hotel companies had a deposit of £264,500, after offering £1,350,000 of their authorized capital, £1,300,000; and eleven banks, with a nominal capital of £15,200,000, offered £10,400,000, and had £1,465,000 deposited. The new issues in 1865 by companies previously existing amounted to $7,379,640 of capital called up out of £15,090,600 offered at a total premium of £539,800. In addition to this the foreign loans of the year were £46,236,363 in nominal amount, £20,231,663 being called up; but a considerable proportion of this sum was raised abroad.

The Pennsylvania Coal Trade.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Jan. 24.

The anthracite coal product of Eastern Pennsylvania for the year 1865 foots up an aggregate of 9,488,396 tons, against 9,998,046 tons in 1864—showing a decrease of 509,656 tons. Of this production, 3,835,916 tons were from the Schuylkill region, of which 2,813,176 tons came to market by the Reading Railroad, and 1,022,740 tons by the Schuylkill Canal. From the Lehigh region the production was 2,291,017 tons, of which 1,402,277 tons came to market over the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and 888,740 tons were shipped on the Lehigh Canal. The Pinegrove production is 157,840 tons, and that of the Shamokin 457,162 tons. Of the several regions named, the Schuylkill showed an increase on last year's production of 72,042 tons, the Lehigh 237,511 tons, and the Shamokin 123,684 tons. The Pinegrove production was less than the previous year by 127,160 tons. The Wyoming and Lackawanna region produced in the aggregate 3,341,158 tons, against 4,083,503 tons in 1864, being a loss of 742,345 tons. Of this production, 812,094 tons came to market through the Delaware and Hudson Canal, being a loss on its last year's shipments of 35,982 tons; the Pennsylvania Coal Company carried 517,482 tons, a loss of 182,062 tons; the Wyoming Canal shipped 329,506 tons, a loss as compared with 1864, of 206,582 tons; and the Delaware and Lackawanna and Western Railroad 1,007,074 tons, a decrease of 295,383 tons. Thus, it will be seen, that the loss of production in the Wyoming and Lackawanna region was shared by all the carrying companies, but most largely by the Wyoming and the Delaware and Lackawanna and Western Railroad, while the increase from the more southern anthracite regions was shared by all the carrying companies but one, the Pinegrove.

Since the commencement of the Anthracite coal trade in 1820, the different regions have furnished the following quantities:

	Tons.
Schuylkill region	60,422,057
Lehigh region	28,656,599
Wyoming and Lackawanna	42,050,008
Shamokin region	2,992,885
Total Anthracite	134,121,549

From 1820, the commencement of the trade, up to 1866, the supply sent to market every ten years, for forty-six years, has been as follows:

	Tons.	Per cent.
1820 to 1830	359,190	
1830 to 1840	6,201,197	164
1840 to 1850	19,873,420	21
1850 to 1860	53,954,864	19½
1860 to 1866 (six years)	53,172,869	8⅞
Total Anthracite	134,121,549	

The whole quantity from the semi-anthracite and bituminous regions reported sent to market in 1865, including 685,052 tons imported coal, sums up as follows:

	Tons.
In 1865	2,068,538
In 1864	1,949,432
Increase in 1865	319,106
Less loss in anthracite	509,650
Total decrease in 1865	190,544

Which is much less than was anticipated early in the season. Forty-five years ago, the only fuel used was wood, and when we remember how much coal has been produced and consumed since—nearly one hundred and fifty-seven millions of tons—and stop to think of the scarcity and high price of cord-wood, even with all this supply of coal, we are almost appalled at the thought of what would have been the consequences in human comforts and in national progress but for this addition to our fuel. Without coal we could not have manufactured iron, and without iron we could scarcely have snaked all the great valleys of the country with railroads, nor equipped and run them after they were made. In substantial wealth, and in furthering the useful arts, Pennsylvania has given more to the country than any other State in the Union. The praises of cotton, as a civilizer, have been much and deservedly vaunted, but in substantial and lasting value, a half dozen of the richest cotton States in the Union might be irretrievably swept into the Mexican gulf, and be scarcely felt in consequences to the other States, in comparison to the suffering and loss to the country from the closing of the coal mines and iron factories in Pennsylvania for a single year. In 1820, the entire annual coal trade was but 365 tons—one ton a day. Now, one single company, the Reading, has brought to market its hundred thousand tons in a single week. And but for the want of cars during the past year, the entire production of anthracite coal in Eastern Pennsylvania would have considerably exceeded ten millions of tons. Should the present prosperous condition of the country continue, the trade, stimulated by the present high prices of fuel and iron, may, and probably will, reach eleven millions of tons.

From the Pottsville Miner's Journal, Jan. 20.

The quantity sent by railroad this week is 36,106 tons, against 40,967 for the corresponding week last year.

The trade remains without change.

The trade sums up this week as follows compared with last year:

	1865. Week.	1865. Total.	1866. Week.	1866. Total.	In. & D.
P. & R. R. R.	40,967	281,460	36,107	230,083	d.51,377
L. Val. R. R.	23,827	144,636	14,828	142,985	d.1,651
Scrant. S'th.	12,919	26,518	10,691	22,640	3,878
Scrant. N'th.	4,034	8,056	5,066	11,752	i.3,696
Penna. C. C.	4,469	7,205	6,759	13,729	6,524
Shamokin	5,516	6,708	4,685	6,102	d.606
Treverton	—	—	—	183	183
Total	91,882	574,583	78,136	427,474	

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: 10 bbls. Ashes, 5,921 bbls. Flour, 3,859 bags Corn Meal, 602 bushels Wheat, 3,788 bushels Corn, 13,077 bushels Oats, 853 bushels Rye, 5,925 bushes Malt, 1,374 bbls. Pork, 156 pkgs. Cut Meats, 846 pkgs. Lard, 416 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are dull and heavy at $7 75 ℔ 100 lbs. Pearls are nominal.

COFFEE—Continues inactive at former prices, including Java at 27½c.@28½c.; Maracaibo at 21½c.@23½c.; Laguayra at 21c.@23c.; Rio at 17c.@21c.; Native Ceylon at 23½c.@24½c.; and St. Domingo at 17½c.@18c., cash, in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in less demand at reduced prices. Middlings, 47c.@49c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last 1,250 bales.

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today is as follows: *Jobbers' Prices.*—Brown Sheetings—Indian Head, 36 inch, 31½c.; Indian Head, 30 inch, 26c.; Augusta, 36 inch, 28c.; Augusta, 30 inch, 24c.; Dwight A. 25c. Bleached Shirtings—Home, 45 inch, 40c.; Home, 36 inch, 36c.; Harris, No. 1, 35c.; Harris, No. 2, 30c.; Hope, 35c. Prints—Merrimac W, 26c.; Sprague 24c.; American, 23c.; Arnold, 20½c.; Wamsutta, 18½c. Delaines—Hamilton Woolen Company, 29c.; Hamilton Manufacturing Company, 25c. Ginghams—Glasgow, 28c.; Hartford, 26c. Canton Flannels—Pemberton A, 35c.; Pemberton C, 32½c.; Nashua, 20c. Ticks—Hampden C C, 40c.; Hampden D D, 37½c.; Thorndike, 40c. Stripes—Amoskeag, 50c.; American, 31c.; Arasapha, 29c. Denims—Haymaker, 47½c.; Haymaker Brown, 43½c.; Wide World; 37½c. Cassimeres—New-York Mills, 80c.; Farmer and Mechanics', 72½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 20 to 50 hoops, 87½c.@$1 05; Myer's I X L, 1¼ inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 48c.@73c.; 3 inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 68c.@$1 12. The following dispatches have been received at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day: St. Louis—Trade quiet; lower prices expected. Baltimore—Market unchanged since yesterday. Providence—Trade quiet; no change to note. Cincinnati—Business very quiet for the time of year; prospects of an active trade not particularly encouraging.

EGGS—The receipts have been more liberal, and prices have declined. The demand is light and sales are made at less off. State and Jersey, 35c.@36c.; Ordinary Western, 33c.@34c.; Western, by express, 34c.@35c.; Canada, 34c.@35c.; Limed Eggs, 30c. ℔ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand and firmer in price, especially shipping brands, which have been most sought after. Sales since our last 9,400 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 80@$7 40; inferior to choice Extra State at $7 65@$8 35, chiefly at $7 65@$8; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 40@$8 60 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 80	@$7 40
Extra State	7 65	@ 8 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 75	@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 40	@ 8 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 65	@11 25
Extra Genesee	8 30	@11 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 20	@15 00

Southern Flour is improving to-day; sales since our last 800 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 for poor to good, and $10@$15 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better; sales 400 bbls. Extra at $7 90@$11 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet and heavy, including Superfine at $5@$6 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is dull at $4 25 for State and Western, $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 85 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Domestic Apples are firmer but with little demand, and quotations cannot be obtained except in a small way. Apples, Fancy Western, $4 50@$5 50; Mixed Western, $3@$4; Common Western, $2@$3. Cranberries, choice, $10@$11; second grade, $5@$7 per bbl. There is some inquiry for Dried Apples and sales have been made at about quotations. Dried Peaches are dull and nominal. Dried Apples, New, 12c.@13c.; Old State, 8c.@10½c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 25c.@35c.; unpeeled, halves, 14c.@15c.; unpealed, quarters, 12c.@14c.; Cherries, New, pitted, 50c.@55c.; Blackberries, 31c.@33c.; Raspberries, 45c.@48c.; Plums, 34c.@36c. ℔ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been held higher, but has been inactive. Sales have been confined to 14,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at $1 65@$1 73 ℔ bushel. Corn is heavy and declining; sales, since our last, 45,000 bushels at 80c.@83c. for unsound, and 84c.@87c. for sound Mixed Western, in store and delivered, chiefly at 86c. afloat, ℔ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including State at 56c.@58c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 52c.@55c.; Old Western at 56c.@58c.; New Western at 40c.@45c. ℔ bushel. Rye continues quiet and nominal. Barley has been dull and nominal. Barley Malt is inactive and unsettled. Prime Beans have been in demand, and are firmly held at higher rates. Green Marrowfat Peas and Canadian are in moderate request; new Marrows, $2 50@$2 75; new Kidneys, $2 75@$2 85; new Mediums, $2 20@$2 30; mixed lots, $2@$2 20; Peas, Canada, $1 30@$1 40; Peas, green Marrowfat, $2 75@$3 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in demand and steady at 80c.@95c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request and quoted firm, including last year's crop at 25c.@65c.; and two years old at 15c.@45c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—Are inactive and tending downward.

LATHS—Are quiet at former figures.

MOLASSES—continues quiet at unaltered prices, including New-Orleans at $1 05@$1 25; Porto Rico at 50c.@80c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive, including Spirits Turpentine at 97½c.@$1 ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $7 50@$8 25; Resin at $5 25@$17 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar, $2 87½@$4 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Are dull and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 55@$1 60; Bleached Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Sperm at $2 45@$2 48; Unbleached do. at $2 60; Lard Oil at $1 85@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 42 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues heavy and drooping, closing at 31c.@32c. for Crude; 53c.@55c. for Refined in bond, and 70c.@73c. for do. free, ℔ gallon.

POULTRY AND GAME—The market is well supplied with dressed poultry at lower prices. Live is scarce, and prices remain firm. *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, 16c.@20c.; Chickens, 14c.@18c.; Geese, 14c.@16c.; Ducks, 18c.@24c. *Live Poultry*—Turkeys, 18c.@20c.; Fowls, 18c.@20c.; Chickens, 18c.@20c. ℔ lb. Geese, ℔ pair, $3@$4; Ducks, ℔ pair, $1 50@$2; Pigeons, flight, ℔ doz., $2 25@$2 50; Partridges, ℔ pair, 75c.@$1; Quails, ℔ doz., $3@$4; Ducks, Mallard, ℔ pair, 88c.@$1; Ducks, Teal, ℔ pair, 40c.@50c.; Ducks, canvas back, ℔ pair, $2 50@$2 75; Prairie Chickens, ℔ pair, $1@$1 10.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand at lower prices. Sales since our last 5,900 bbls., at $29@$29 25 for new Mess, closing at $29, cash; $28@$28 25, closing at $28 25 cash for one year old Mess; $22 75@$23 for Prime Mess, and $21 25@$21 50 for new Prime ℔ bbl. Also 5,350 bbls. new Mess, for February, March and April, sellers' and buyers' options, at $28 50@$29 37½ ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive at 11½c.@12½c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@18½c. for Hams; sales 150 pkgs. Bacon is quiet, including Cumberland Cut at 14½c.@15c.; Short Rib, at 14½c.@15½c.; Long Clear at 15c.@15½c.; Long Cut Hams at 15c.@16½c.; sales 200 boxes. Dressed Hogs are in request at 12½c.@13c. for Western, and 13½c.@13¾c. for City ℔ lb. Lard is more active; sales 600 tcs. and bbls. at 15½c.@18c.; and 2,750 bbls., February, March, and April delivery, s. o., at 18c.@18½c ℔. Beef is dull at $13 50@$16 50 for Extra Mess, and $11@$14 for Plain Mess; also, $16 50@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for New Extra do. Sales have been reported of 450 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal. Beef Hams continue in request at $40@$41 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is dull and heavy at 25c.@38c. for poor to prime, and 40c.@45c. for fancy State, and 20c.@33c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in more request, and is steady at 12c.@18c. ℔ lb. Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, notice the week's business in Butter and Cheese, thus:

We have no favorable change and no new feature to report in the market for butter, which during the past week has continued to be characterized by great weakness, inactivity and depression. As the season draws to a close and the necessity of finding a market for their crop of butter is forced upon the dairymen and country speculators, who have been waiting "for something to turn up;" the receipts in this market largely increase, and prices are daily yielding to the pressure of stock and the necessities and requirements of trade, notwithstanding the great efforts of interested parties to sustain what has long been known to the conservative portion of the trade, as a gigantic but broken and defeated speculation. We have to note a remarkable feature in the reports from the dairy districts, which demonstrate that the stock of butter daily increases instead of diminishing, and that the reiterated stories of short supply were got up expressly for this market, and were without foundation in fact. Our advices from the English market show that prices have largely declined, and that a surplus of their home make is for sale, instead of a supply of American Butter being required. The California markets are overstocked with Butter, and prices are declining. Consequently the only demand for Butter at the present writing is for a light local trade and a few Southern orders for fine qualities. We note a further decline of 5c. ℔ lb. in Orange and Sussex County fresh pails. Canada Butter and low grades of Western are without movement worthy of notice. We would here note that prices continue to be very irregular, and we hear daily of sales of lines of goods at prices far below our quotations made by parties with stock from the country. The total receipts of Butter yesterday were 2,982 packages, which adds to the weakness heretofore noted. We quote:

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ℔ lb.	30	@45
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℔ lb.	30	@40
Half-firkin tubs—first quality, ℔ lb.	38	@40
Half-firkin tubs—second quality, ℔ lb.	35	@37
New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra, ℔ lb.	38	@39
N. Y. State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ℔ lb.	34	@37
N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ℔ lb.	35	@37
N. Y. S. Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, ℔ lb.	33	@35
Ordinary State—Welch tubs, ℔ lb.	26	@30
Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ℔ lb.	32	@35
Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, ℔ lb.	27	@30
Michigan and Indiana—firkins—fair to good, ℔ lb.	24	@26
Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ℔ lb.	24	@26
Common Western—firkins, ℔ lb.	20	@23
Canada Butter—good to fine, ℔ lb.	27	@30
Roll Butter—good to fine, ℔ lb.	30	@33
Roll Butter—extra in cloth, ℔ lb.	33	@35

The market for Cheese since our last report has visibly improved, and considerable firmness and activity has been developed through the week. The advices from the several English markets, without showing any positive advance in prices, demonstrate that considerable quantities of American Cheese will be required, and there is now but little doubt that the crop of Cheese will be taken at fair but not speculative prices. Transactions are more freely made, and the market closes with more tone and activity.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	17½	@18
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	16	@17
Farm Dairies—first quality	16	@17½
Farm Dairies—second quality	14	@15
Farm Dairies—common	12	@14
Orange County—flat skimmed	14	@17

POTATOES, &c.—Are inactive and tending toward lower prices. We quote: Mercers, $2 50@$3; Jackson Whites, $2 25@$2 38; Buckeyes, $1 75@$2; Dyckman, $3@$3 50; Peach Blows, $2 25@$2 62; Sweet Potatoes, $6@$7; Red Onions, $1 25@$1 50; White Onions, $2@$2 50 ℔ bbl. New Cabbages, $6@$13 ℔ 100. Russia Turnips, new, $1@$1 50 ℔ bbl. Marrow Squash, $2 50@$3 ℔ bbl. Pumpkins, $10@$16 ℔ 100.

SUGARS—Continue inactive and depressed. Sales since our last 410 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 11½c.@13½c., with 530 boxes Havana at 10½c.@14½c., ℔ lb. We quote: Fair to good Grocer's at 11½c.@12½c.; do. do. refining, at 11c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet and drooping. We quote: 14½c.@17½c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last 35,000 lbs. at 14¾c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day reach 117,000 lbs. at 12½c.@13c., and 27,000 lbs. Grease at 11½c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 70 bbls. at $2 27 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 1,600 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d. by sailing vessel, and ⅝d. by steamer, ℔ lb.; 19,000 bushels Corn at 5¼d.@5½d. ℔ bushel. For other ports nothing really new.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF 48 PAGES! 48 PAGES! FOR 10 CENTS A WEEK. THE NUMBER FOR JAN. 27 NOW READY, AND CONTAINS: HOW I MADE A FORTUNE IN WALL-ST. HOW I GOT MARRIED. A HIDDEN TREASURE. GREENWICH OBSERVATORY. LIFE IN ALGIERS. IN CHARGE OF TREASURE. An East India Sketch. WHY I NEVER MARRIED. OLD PRIMROSE'S CRIB. MATRIMONY OVER THE WATER. STAPLEFORD GRANGE. DR. ANGELO ANNIBALE. THE ANCIENT FENIANS. The Elopement of Dermuid and Grainne. BRIDAL MUSINGS, &c., &c. FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS. PRICE 10 CENTS. 48 PAGES! 48 PAGES!! 48 PAGES!!! To parties who cannot obtain it of newsmen, we have the following TERMS. One copy, one year $4 00; One copy, three months 1 00; Two copies, one year 7 00; Five copies, one year, and one extra to agents 20 00. Specimen copies sent by mail on receipt of ten cents. BACK NUMBERS SUPPLIED by Newsdealers, or by O. H. BAILEY & CO., Publishers New-York Weekly Magazine, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

ANAEL'S PROPHETIC ALMANAC FOR 1866, containing a judgment on the Planetary Motions; the Great Events Looked for this Year; Warnings to Persons Born at Certain Periods; THE CHOLERA, its true Cause Explained; What Must be Done; Useful Tables; the Year of Fate, &c. by ANAEL, Tao Sze. By mail, 20 cents. No. 74 Bleecker-st., New-York.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read ILLUSTRATED MARRIAGE GUIDE AND MEDICAL ADVISER, by WM. EARL, M. D.; 240 pages. Mailed everywhere in double wrapper, on receipt of 30 cents. Address 12 White-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO SPLENDID EDITIONS of Voltaire in French; one in 70 and another in 75 volumes. Inquire at No. 158 Centre-st., New-York.

TO LET.

PLANTATIONS FOR LEASE. PROSPECT HILL PLANTATION, ON EDISTO ISLAND, S. C.—540 acres of open or cleared land ready for planting; 60 acres of good woodland; fine dwellings and all necessary buildings on the place. No. 2.—LITTLE EDISTO PLANTATION, ON EDISTO ISLAND.—380 acres of cleared land ready for planting; 40 acres of woodland; small dwelling and all necessary buildings, 1¼ miles from Prospect Hill. Leases will be given on the above property for the term of three years. The finest quality of Sea Island cotton is raised on Edisto Island. Inquire at ERNST & BLAKE, Nos. 18 and 20 Liberty-st., or THEODORE STONEY, Esq., Charleston.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES DESIRING A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE DURING THE PRESENT YEAR.—A gentleman has just erected a large and commodious building in the upper part of Westchester County, containing some 30 rooms, with large parlors, dining and billiard rooms; delicious water at the door, ice-house, barn, stables, good garden spot, fine play-ground for children, and large pond of water for fishing or boating; the whole thing admirably arranged for the accommodation of about 50 persons, including servants. This is a fine opportunity for about four or six private families to club together, and, where the families are known to each other, would make it pleasant and comfortable as a residence during the whole year, as it is of easy access by railroad, just 20 minutes' walk from the station, and only 5 miles south of Lake Mahopac. Persons can be here at 9 A. M. and leave at 5 P. M.; full advantage of express trains. Rent per year, $2,000. Brokers furnishing tenants will be allowed the usual commission up to the 1st of February. Reference will be required as to character and responsibility. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH PICKARD, Rotunda Building, under Croton Aqueduct Board, City Hall, or to G. S. HICKOK, Park Bank.

A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO LET AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Fine large house, with beautiful grounds and charming surroundings. The house is completely furnished; good stable and carriage-house attached. Possession given at short notice. Rent $200 per month. Apply to BENJ. OGDEN, No. 221 Broad-st., (opposite the depot) Elizabeth, N. J.

STORE NO. 32 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO NEW-ST.—To let or lease for a term of years, the first-class store, brown-stone front, with basement and cellar, 25 feet front, 30 feet rear and 130 feet long, with extra store in New-st.; can be arranged to suit any business. Apply by letter to Box No. 58 Post-office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—ONE OF THE MOST extensive and elegant residences in the city, with large grounds; to rent for two or three years only, on account of the owner going to Europe. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE DELIGHTFULLY located on Castleton Heights, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, with immediate possession; rent $100 per month. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, of 6 Pine-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone first-class house, elegantly furnished, with immediate possession, on the east side of Murray Hill. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—NOS. 98 AND 100 NASSAU-ST., between Fulton and Ann sts., either separately or together. Apply to A. RAYMOND, No. 96 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE FOR THREE YEARS FROM May 1, the four lofts of the store corner of Warren-st. and Broadway. Apply, on the premises, to DEVLIN & CO., or to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE—ON DUANE-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and Church-st., a first-class store, basement and sub-cellar, 25x100 feet; possession Feb. 1.

TO LET—FIRST LOFT NO. 127 READE-ST. Possession immediately. Inquire at 94 Chambers-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A HOUSE OR PART OF A HOUSE in a good neighborhood, second floor preferred, three or more rooms, good light, and suitable for dentist of established and select practice, between 2d and 6th avs. and 7th and 30th sts. Address, with particulars, M. E., Box No. 2,021 Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR THE SUMMER season, a house and grounds in Westchester County, within 15 miles of the city, with stabling for three horses. A situation between the Harlem and Hudson River Railroad. Address Box No. 770 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A NICE, SMALL place in the country; must have good house. Address, stating price, location and conveniences of getting to and from the city, COUNTRY, Box 118 *Times* Office.

A RESIDENCE OR FARM WANTED near New-York, for part cash and part good Western property. Inquire SMITH BROTHERS, No. 139 Broadway, Room No. 4.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A FURnished house for the Summer; mountain air preferred. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 431 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS, WITH board, for the Summer, within convenient distance of the city, by a small family. Address, stating full particulars, Box No. 431 Post-office.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS WITH private table, at No. 164 5th-av.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL whom it may concern, that ALBERT MERIAN, of this city, having signed our firm by power of attorney, HAS ABSCONDED, probably for the United States, with large sums of money; that the said power of attorney has been withdrawn from said Albert Merian this day, and that, in consequence, no bills or notes signed or indorsed by him will either be accepted or paid hereafter. EMANUEL LA ROCHE SON. BASLE, Switzerland, Dec. 23, 1865.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a widow who is competent and willing to take the entire charge of a family; a home for herself and daughter is more desired than wages; good reference given. Inquire at No. 6 Henderson-place, Sussex-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—WASHING, BY A COMPETENT first-class laundress; does all kinds of fine washing and fluting; also, family washing carefully done; good reference. Call at No. 345 West 25th-st., in the store. Inquire for Mrs. CAIN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART TIDY English girl, in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; good reference; no objection to travel. Can be seen for three days at No. 422 West 32d-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH GIRL a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or wait on an invalid lady; the highest recommendations. Call at or address No. 104 West 32d-st., two doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook in a small private family; would assist in the washing; understands meats and soups and desserts; has excellent city reference. Call at No. 349 13th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Scotch Protestant woman as cook and to help in washing and ironing; is an excellent cook and baker; Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook; would assist with the washing; the best of city reference given. Inquire for two days at No. 151 East 32d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or chambermaid and waitress; good reference given; no objections to go in the country. Apply at or address No. 240 West 17th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Inquire at No. 210 Sullivan-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; a good bread baker; would go a short distance in the country; good city references. Apply at No. 400 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND ASsist in the washing and ironing; best of city references can be given. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; good city reference. Call at 141 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman, a situation as cook; can give city reference. Call for two days at No. 163 Varick-st.

WANTED—BY A HEALTHY MARRIED WOman, a baby to wet nurse at her own residence. Inquire for one week. Mrs. E. LIEBMAN, 182 Orchard-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble French girl as nurse and seamstress or ladies' maid. Apply at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8th-st.

NURSE OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW of some experience wishes a situation in either capacity, or to take care of an invalid. Apply at No 32 East 30th-st.

A WIDOW LADY, AGED 35, AN ACCOMPLISHED housekeeper, wants a permanent situation. Good references. Address Mrs. EDITH, Station D.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE COPYING to do at home. Address COPYIST, Box No. 5,204 Post-office.

DOMESTICS, SERVANTS, HELP, &c., advertising for situations, places, homes, &c., in the DAILY TRIBUNE, are charged only 25 cents.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOME OR FOReign buyer, or as head of department in an importing or jobbing dry goods house; applicant has been six years in the American business in Paris, and has had several years' experience in the trade in New-York; is familiar with the St. Etienne and Balse markets; knows something of Lyons goods, and is acquainted with French, Swiss, English and German goods generally. Address Post-office Box No. 6,794.

WANTED—A POSITION AS BOOKKEEPER, or some similar position, in a good house, by a young man of experience, nearly thirty years of age, and at present bookkeeper and confidential clerk for a large house. Satisfactory reference as to character and ability given. Address R. A. C., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CORRESPONDing and confidential clerk or secretary by a middle-aged gentleman, well versed in general business and accounts; has been some years in a leading railroad company; best of references. Address J. X., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AN AMERICAN, a graduate of a college, not afraid of work, desires a situation where he can make himself useful; no objections to leaving the city. Address M. CORLETT, No. 2 Irving-place.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A young German man, unmarried, who is perfectly competent to take charge of a first-class place, such as green-houses, graperies, &c. Address JOSEPH, at Young & Elliott's seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; perfectly understands his business; can give the best of reference; would make himself generally useful; is a Protestant. Address R. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as general man; understands the care and management of horses, and is a good vegetable gardener, and also has a knowledge of farming. Address M. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who perfectly understands his business and can be highly recommended; country no objections. Address R. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, a situation as coachman and gardener; and understands both businesses thoroughly; has first-class reference. Address E. W., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN (a Scotchman) a situation as coachman and groom; has first-class city reference, and is willing and obliging. Address S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business; best of city references; no objections to the country. Address No. 436 8th-av., or Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN where he can make himself generally useful; is a good penman, accountant, &c. Inquire for E. A. WARDEN, No. 91 Christie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as waiter; has much experience and good reference. Address P. D., Box No 210 *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPER OR SALESMAN.—AN active, intelligent young man wishes a situation as book-keeper, salesman, or any light, active employment; only a moderate salary expected. Address BOOKKEEPER, No. 29 East 29th-st.

A SOLDIER, HAVING LOST ONE ARM in the service, but who is intelligent, active and industrious, desires a situation; he is permitted to refer to his present employer, Frank E. Howe, Room No. 11, No. 57 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

AGENT'S FURNISHING HOUSE IN THE country, doing an extensive business, needs a first-class salesman who can take entire charge if required. Sufficient inducement will be offered to the right man. Address A. B., Hartford *Courant*, Hartford, Conn.

COMPOSITORS.—TWO-THIRDER WANTED. SAMUEL CRUMP, No. 77 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A RUBBER WORKER; A GOOD opportunity is open to a party who is thoroughly posted in the mixing and curing of India rubber for belting, packing, springs, &c. None but a first-class hand need apply; to such a permanent and profitable position is offered; communications strictly confidential. Apply by letter to V. ROSA, Box No. 5,209 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A LADY COMPETENT TO MANAGE, take orders, sell and buy for a first-class retail trade in cloaks and general manufacturing department; one who has managed or been associated with a fashionable dressmaking establishment; terms satisfactory to the right person. Address Box No. 5,631 Post-office.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, ONE to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing, and the other to take care of children; both to make themselves generally useful. None but those answering these requirements need apply, at No. 91 West 43d-st.

WANTED—A SWISS, FRENCH OR AMERICAN woman as seamstress; one competent to cut and fit children's clothes; references required. From 10 to 12, at No. 8 East 40th-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SHIRT CUTter; one competent to take charge of a shirt factory; must come well recommended. Address, stating salary required, Box No. 302 Post-office, Paterson, N. J.

WANTED—A PRESSMAN. A GOOD CYLinder pressman, who understands job work, may find employment with JOHN W. OLIVER, 35 Ann-st.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A BOY WHO writes a good hand. Apply, in handwriting, to A. S., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron for a small family; city reference required. Apply at No. 98 West 11th-st.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

PARIS. GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE. Established in 1855, Situated in the most central part of Paris, RUE DE RIVOLI and PLACE DU PALAIS ROYAL. Six hundred bedrooms at from 3f. to 20f.; sixty sitting-rooms, at from 4f. to 20f.; a richly decorated dining saloon, table d'hote at 6 o'clock; public coffee and dining-rooms; choice wines; dinners served a la carte, both in the dining-rooms and private apartments; reading and conversation saloons; also, saloons for musical, wedding and other parties; all newspapers and serial publications received; divans, coffee, smoking and billiard rooms; numerous bath rooms; carriages on the premises; first-class private equipages at command; omnibuses running to all the railway stations; postal letter-box; telegraph office day and night; photographic studio; a staff of servants speaking all languages.

PARIS.—THE GRAND HOTEL BOULEVARD des Capucines, place du Nouvel Opera, opposite the rue de la Paix and near the theatres, has been opened since July, 1862. It contains 700 bedrooms, prices from 4f. to 25f.; 70 drawing-rooms from 8f. to 30f.; a magnificent saloon, capable of dining more than 300 persons, and where there is a table d'hote at 6 o'clock. Dinners and breakfasts are served a la carte in the coffee rooms as well as in the apartments. There is a reading-room, with the best English and foreign papers and publications, a music-room and a drawing-room for the use of travelers, without any additional charge. There are also baths, billiard-rooms, smoking-divans, post-office; cabs, carriages and omnibuses going to the railway stations. The servants speak all languages. This superb hotel, possessing all that modern luxury and comfort can combine, and situated in the most fashionable part of Paris, is recommended to the attention of travelers. Independently of their two hotels, the Compagnie Immobiliere have established an extensive private Furnished House on the Boulevard des Capucines, opposite the Rotunda of the Grand Hotel, where families can reside as in their own private residences, and where they may rely upon finding the utmost comfort.

TO AMERICANS VISITING PARIS.—THE undersigned, with long experience in Paris, is prepared to make arrangements for travelers on the most favorable terms. Hotels, furnished apartments, and good boarding-houses procured at short notice. A list of the most reasonable stores for all classes of goods, kept on hand. Special attention paid to all letters received in advance, and any information given gratis. Address EDWARD SPRENT, House, Estate and Commission Agent, No. 4 Rue de la Ferme des Mathurins, near the Boulevards and Madelaine, Paris.

MEETINGS.

A MOTHERS' PRAYER MEETING, FOR the conversion of sons and husbands, for the Eighth and adjoining Wards, is held every day at 2 P. M., in the Duane M. E. Church, Hudson-st., near ...

FOR SALE.

BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 PINE-ST. Offer for sale a large number of desirable first-class dwelling-houses, in the best localities, and of medium priced houses in all parts of the city, and some in Brooklyn. They have, also, a number of very desirable furnished houses for rent, some with immediate possession. Property owners having houses, stores or lots to sell or rent are invited to register them on our books. WANTED—For present orders, a large number of houses and stores for responsible tenants.

TO CAPITALISTS AND BUILDERS. For sale, the entire half of the block south side 58th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. Also, twelve lots south side 59th-st., between same avenues. This property is in the immediate locality of some of the most elegant improvements in that part of the city; others are in contemplation, and such an opportunity to secure desirable lots for first-class buildings is seldom offered. They will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Apply to the owner, B. DOUGLASS, Mercantile Agency, No. 293 Broadway.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY. COCKRILL & SEYMOUR, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, Knoxville, Tenn., Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM OF the late Samuel Howland, Esq., located in Westchester County, about one-and-a-half miles inland from Dobbs' Ferry Station, on the Hudson River Railroad. The dwelling is large, very comfortable and completely furnished, and has hot and cold water thoroughly distributed through it; bath, water-closets, &c. The garden is large, walks graveled and flagged with stone; flowers and shrubbery numerous and in great variety; capacious greenhouse, several grape-houses, large stables and carriage-houses; fine lawn and large old shades; a large lake filled with trout; and attached to and connected with the mansion is a farm of 300 acres, in a high state of cultivation; numerous and large barns, sheds, rick, boat-houses, farmer's and gardener's houses, flouring-mill, saw-mill, and machinery of the most approved kind. Store and several dwellings on the estate for rent. The farm is fenced, and surrounded by the most substantial stone wall, and gates to each lot, making the entirety scarcely equaled in the country. This is a fine opportunity for a gentleman wanting a place convenient to the city, with farm attached. Price $100,000. Terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE, A fine and commodious country seat on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, within one hour of Wall-st., comprising house, porter's lodge, ice-house, stables and coach-house, with twelve acres of land, divided into garden, orchards, lawn and woodland; the garden and orchards are well stocked with all the best varieties of grapes, peaches, pears, apples, and all the smaller fruits. The mansion is suitable for a large family, containing about twenty rooms, most of them large, and is fitted with gas, and hot and cold water throughout; also, furnace and other modern improvements, to render a residence comfortable both Summer and Winter. The views are magnificent, and the position peculiarly healthful. Would be exchanged for improved city property. Apply to JOHN P. NESMITH, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEAT two-story and attic house with basements and under-cellar (frame filled in with brick) on Bedford-av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs. Price, $4,000. Also, a similar house on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and DeKalb avs. Price, $4,000. Also, two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av. Price, $3,000 each. Also, the cottage and lots adjoining. Price, $2,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEment house (frame filled in with brick) on 4th-av., between 84th and 85th sts., near Central Park. Price, $4,500. Also, the four tenement houses Nos. 161 and 163 Lewis-st., between 3d and 4th sts.; the rent is $3,000 per year. Price, $20,000. Also, the valuable leasehold property No. 138 East Broadway, running through to Division-st.; rent, $1,700 per year. Price, $9,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ELWELL GROVE, A BEAUTIFUL country seat, 32 acres fine land, one mile from Maplewood-station, Morris and Essex Railroad; 1¼ miles from Irvington, 3½ miles from Orange and 3 miles from Elizabeth; good house, 12 rooms, and all the usual outbuildings in good order; fine variety of fruit; shade trees unsurpassed; situation high, good views; house and place furnished and stocked, ready for occupancy. P. B. AMORY, No. 78 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—LOCUST ISLAND, THE RESIdence of the late J. W. Schmidt, consisting of 200 acres, with several small islands adjoining. House frame filled with brick; stone stable, farm house and landing; 2 green-houses, boat-house; bathing good, altogether a gentleman's residence. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE LOTS ON THE south side of 78th-st., 100 feet east of 4th-av., and adjoining the row of brown-stone houses. Also, two lots on the south side of 92d-st., between 3d and 4th avs. These lots are very finely situated and ready for immediate improvements. Will be sold low. Inquire of WM. H. HUME, No. 127 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

HOUSES AND ROOMS, BROOKLYN, TO RENT.—New three-story and basement frame house, (1 of 7) No. 181 High-st., between Gold-st. and Hudson-av., with patent heaters, bath tub, &c.; rent $700. Also, floors of three to six rooms, with water, gas, &c.; rent $15 to $22 monthly. Apply at office No. 1, No. 37 Fulton-st., up stairs, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—TO BE leased for 20 years, with renewals, on the basis of the Sailors' Snug Harbor leases, lots Nos. 478, 480 and 482 Broadway, and No. 40 Crosby-st., being 73 feet on Broadway and 25 feet on Crosby-st., containing 9,800 square feet. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

$16,500.—A BEAUTIFUL BROWN-stone three-story high basement house, with all modern improvements, five streets from Central Park, near Lexington-av.; great bargain is offered, as the owner is sick and must leave the city; will be sold this month. Address OWNER, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—For sale, to close an estate, three-fourths of the block bounded by Washington, Water, Plymouth and Adams streets, near the Catharine Ferry, Brooklyn, in plots to suit purchasers. BENJAMAN G. HITCHINGS, Executer, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY PLACE OF 34 acres, on the east bank of the Passaic, one mile from Newark; the house contains 18 rooms, with fine view of Orange Mountain; one hour from Wall-street; with constant railroad communication; taxes very low and location perfectly healthy. Apply to R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—HOTEL SITE FOR sale, situated on Broadway, in the most eligible location now open for such a purpose in this celebrated watering place. Fine groves on the grounds, commanding elevation, with extensive views, and a park of over 20 acres. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE ELIGIBLE FEE PROPERTY on the north side of 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 100 feet front on 17th-st., by half the block in depth, the centre lot running through to the south side of 18th-st. A large house is built on the 17th-st. lots, and a brick stable on 18th-st. Terms easy. Apply to J. B. NONES, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTEEN LOTS ON 60TH-ST., embracing southeast corner of 4th-av.; this is now a splendid neighborhood; many improvements are contemplated, among others the erection of the grand hotel, which is to be on this street, a block distant. Inquire of WM. H. HUME, No. 127 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, located one and a half miles south of Yonkers, on the post-road, twelve miles from Madison-square; large house and carriage-house; plenty of shade trees; four to five acres; possession without delay. Apply to B. BARNES, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, containing 23 acres, in the suburbs of Newark, with first-class improvements; plenty of fruit; will be sold with or without furniture; location healthy and good neighborhood. Inquire of the owner, No. 30 Broad-st., Room No. 36.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESIdence, 18 acres first-class land, large front on Rockland Lake, Rockland Co., N. Y., 30 miles from the city; commodious house, store, barn; good supply of fruit and shade trees. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire of DAY, FERDON & CO., No. 191 Broadway, Room No. 4.

DAY, FERDON & CO.—REAL ESTATE agents for the sale or exchange of city, country and Western property; also for renting and collecting of rents. Some valuable farms for sale on the Northern, Central, and Morris and Essex Railroads, New-Jersey. No. 191 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York, Room 4.

FOR SALE—MURRAY HILL PROPERTY BY HOLDEN & MOORE, No. 645 7th-av., near 48th-st., two first-class, high-stoop, four-story brown-stone front houses, 22x70x100, on West 38th-st., near 5th-av. Also, farms and country residences in Westchester County and elsewhere.

FOR SALE—THAT VALUABLE PIECE OF store property corner of William and Liberty sts., known as No. 31 William and 19 Liberty-st. Also, the building No. 70 Beaver-st., fitted up for offices. For further particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—THE three-story and basement brick houses Nos. 3 and 7 2d-st., near Broadway; a few minutes' walk from the ferry. Price, $5,000 each. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—One of the most desirable in the county, containing 192 acres under a high state of cultivation, with a large brick mansion and outbuildings, which alone cost what the entire farm can now be bought at. Inquire of MILLER & HARRIOTT, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FOUR SMALL LOTS ON westerly side of 3d-av., between 75th and 76th sts.; well situated for immediate improvement; also, large double frame building and plot of ground in rear; two-thirds can remain. MOORE & BROWN, No. 31 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ON 8TH-AV., (CENTRAL PARK,) 15 front lots, with rear lots adjoining, well located, near a park entrance; streets graded; will be sold below the market price to close an estate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A REDUCED PRICE, AS THE owner has left the city, a first-class-house on Murray Hill, with the new and choice furniture; immediate possession given. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PIECE OF ground, containing about four full lots, situated in Greenwich-st., on the east side, between Harrison and Franklin sts. Terms made easy. Inquire of WELLINGTON A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON ONE OF THE most pleasant and desirable corners on Pierrepont-st., a three-story and attic brick house, with all the modern improvements; 26¼ feet wide; lot 30x103. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY MODERN COTtage with five acres, five miles out. Also a three-story brick store and dwelling on Flatbush-av., and four lots on Flatbush-av., near Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Apply to owner, B. D. ALLEN, No. 30 Broad-st., Room 36.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THE ROW OF TEN brown-stone houses in 78th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; these houses were built in the best manner, by day's work. Price $11,000. Inquire of WM. H. HUME, No. 127 Clinton-place, (8th-st.)

FOR SALE—"LINDENWALD," NEAR KINDERhook, Columbia County, N. Y., formerly the residence of the late President Martin Van Buren; about 226 acres of land. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE HOUSE NO. 36 East Warren-st., Brooklyn; neighborhood excellent; cars near. Price $5,000. Apply to D. J. CRAIN, No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—ABOVE MADISON-SQUARE, AND just west of 5th-av., a first-class, four-story, full-sized house, in complete order throughout; lot 25 by 98. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Jersey, near a depot; large double house, plenty of fruit; price $6,000. Apply at No. 76 Cortlandt-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 43 Grove-st. High stoop, sub-cellar, and in good order. Apply to F. TILLOW, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BLOCK OF LAND IN THE SEVENTH WARD, The residence of the late Wm. B. Crosby, deceased, comprising the entire block of ground bounded by Rutgers'-place, Clinton, Cherry and Jefferson streets, containing about 42 lots, with the large stone mansion-house thereon, is now offered for sale, by direction of the heirs. It will be sold in one parcel or in lots, to suit purchasers. This property is well adapted to either manufacturing or commercial purposes. For maps and full particulars, as to price, terms, &c. apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETE dwellings in the city, together with the furniture, which is new, costly and elegant. The house is located on a side street, with the broadside looking on to 5th-av. Lot extra large; possession at an early day. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COTTON MILL FOR SALE—SITUATED AT VAN HORNESVILLE, HERKIMER COUNTY STATE OF NEW-YORK, 58 miles west of Albany, 12 miles south of Central road and canal, at Fort Plain—Consists of a first-rate stone building, about 90 by 40 feet, four full stories and attic; overshot wheel 29 feet in diameter; 3,500 spindles, 80 looms, and all other machinery, shafting and belting as left three years since when the mill stopped running; was then making 2,000 yards print cloths per day; attached are 30 acres of land, 15 dwellings, Superintendent's house, store, office, &c.; mill never has to stop for want of water; will be sold low. Address RUCAS NELSON, Post-office, New-York City.

SEED FARM AND BUSINESS. For sale, our branch seed establishment, with 75 acres of garden land at Urbana, Ohio, with the horses, implements, stock of roots, and all the seeds on hand, and over 3,000 boxes of garden seeds distributed on sale in Ohio and adjoining States. We will sell at a price and on such terms as will make it an object to the purchaser. Price $12,000 to $18,000, depending upon the amount of property purchased. The business has been established twelve years; is profitable and is offered for sale solely for the want of an experienced man as agent to carry it on. If not sold by the first of April, we wish to engage a competent man to take charge of it. COMSTOCK, FERRE & CO., Hartford, Conn.

BUYERS OF BROADWAY PROPERTY will do well to send their address to the subscriber. He has the choicest plots for sale on that great avenue of commerce. ALVAH BEEBE, No. 117 Nassau-st., offices Nos. 28 and 29.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON FIFTH-AVENUE FOR SALE BY ORDER OF HEIRS TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A four-story brown stone house and lot, situate on 5th-av. near 32d-street, being one of the most complete houses in the city, and first-class in every respect. It was built by the late owner for his own occupancy, planned and superintended by one of the best architects in the city; mason work by Williams & Felter; carpentering by J. G. Taylor; plumbing by Locke & Craige; painting by Woodward & Pierce; wainscoting, bookcases and carving by Alex. Roux; gas-fitting, fixtures and chandeliers by Cox Brothers; marble by J. Boyle; papering by Marcotte; Brown's hot-water furnace. The main house is 70 feet deep, with a two-story extension of 30 feet. The parlors, dining-room and library are beautifully frescoed, rosewood doors, &c. Library wainscoted in oak, with bookcases to match. Dining-room and halls to fourth story wainscoted in black walnut. Door-casings, window-sashes and hall above first floor in hardwood. The house is replete with all modern improvements and conveniences. The chandeliers, gas-fixtures throughout the house, and the mirrors in the parlors, dining-room, library and hall, and which vary in size from 56 by 96 to 68 by 144, will be sold with the house. The furniture, most of which is new and made to order by Roux and Bembe and Kemble, will, if desired, be also sold with the premises. For cards of admission and more full particulars, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT GOTHIC VILLA FOR SALE—On Richmond-terrace, New-Brighton, S. I., near ferry, furnished and complete in every respect; 70 feet front on river, with library, dining-room, parlor, boudoir, drawing-room, laundry, kitchen, nine chambers and all the modern improvements that any town house possesses; together with fine stable, (4 stalls,) cow and tool house; the grounds, a villa plot, planned by Beauman as landscape gardener, are filled with choice flowering shrubs, climbing roses, woodbines, vases, statuary, &c., &c.; it was built by day's work, in best manner; its accessibility to the city, 30 minutes from Wall-st., renders it very desirable for a business man; it will be sold less than cost, the owner going abroad. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A POSITIVE SALE—UNDER MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—The elegant residence No. 168 President-st., (between Clinton and Court sts.) Brooklyn, with four full lots of ground, containing choice fruit trees, &c. House 38x50 feet, three-story and attic, built in the best manner by days' work. Neighborhood first-class in every respect. Convenient to cars; about one-third of mile from ferry. The above property will be sold on MONDAY, 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. For further particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor and Mortgagee, No. 139 Pearl-st., near Wall-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—THE COUNtry seat and farm of the late Thomas Richardson is for sale, and an early possession can be had. The property is about 10 miles from the city—an easy drive; dwelling commodious, and contains every modern convenience; lawns, gardens, fruits, grape and green houses, and all outbuildings; hardly equaled; quantity of land about 65 acres. For further particulars inquire of F. C. RICHARDSON, No. 15 Broadway, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER FOR SALE, TO LEASE OR TO LET—The premises, recently occupied as a distillery, consisting of 24 lots, with large and substantial brick buildings, steam engine, 70-horse power, with new set of boilers, situate on Franklin-av., extending through to Skillman-st., near Flushing-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber at the lumber-yard, Clinton-av., near Flushing-av., between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M. E. BEERS.

CENTRAL PARK—125 FEET EAST OF FIFTH-av., opposite main entrance to the Grand Hotel, (which is to be the finest on this continent, cover a whole square and to be commenced immediately) ten lots for sale cheap, or owner will retain one or two lots for his own residence, if sold to parties who will build immediately. OWNER, No. 19 Broad-st., Room No. 36, from 11 to 1 o'clock daily.

FOR SALE—BY THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS one or both of the beam engines of the *North Star*; cylinders 60 inches, 10 feet stroke, wrought iron cranks. The engines are to be taken from the ship, and to be put in complete order, with new brasses wherever required, and will be warranted as sound and reliable in every respect as a new engine. They will be sold, delivered ready to be set up, or at a price set up on board a vessel.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—THREE STORY brown-stone front house, independent wall, high stoop, well built, No. 12 West 19th-st.; price $35,000. At Riverdale, on the Hudson, an English cottage, very roomy, and stable, with 3¼ acres on the southwest corner of River and Riverdale avs; price $30,000. Apply to H. L. ATHERTON, No. 12 West 19th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, at a decided bargain, furnished or unfurnished, on West 14th-st.; house four stories, high basement, 25x65; lot 103; is offered much below its value; owner called from the city; will give possession immediately. CHEVALIER & CO., No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY COMPLETE RESIDENCE in Flushing. Has gas and all conveniences with nearly two acres of land, carriage-house and abundance of fruit. Also, a pretty cottage containing eleven rooms, has gas, &c. Both within five minutes' walk of depot. PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—425 ACRES OF LAND, PARTLY improved, with a handsome lake of water upon the same; full of fish; suitable for a Summer resort, 100 miles from New-York; would be sold cheap. For particulars apply to C. LUXTON'S Land Office, corner Palisade-av. and Warren-st., Hudson City, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN BERGEN COUNTY, N. J., TEN miles from Hoboken, near Passaic Village, on Passaic River, 150 acres very choice and rich land, on which are some beautiful building sites. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A WATER FRONT, IN BROOKlyn, of nearly 300 feet, with bulkhead the whole length; suitable for any manufacturing business, or for storage. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT MAPLEWOOD, ABOUT SIXteen miles from the city, two very tasty dwellings, with from one to eighteen acres of land, well located and convenient to station. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE FOR SALE.—No. 146 West 46th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Apply to P. V. HUSTED, New-England Hotel, corner Bowery and Bayard, between 5 and 7 P. M., where an order may be obtained to see the interior.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement brown-stone front house, No. 40 East 31st-st., near Madison-av., 20x60 half the block. Furniture if desired. Apply to E. S. SHERMAN, No. 253 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John sts.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF TENEment houses in the 16th and 20th Wards, paying from 12 to 16 per cent. on the prices asked; in good order and good locations. Apply to J. CORBIT, No. 233 9th-av.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF ALL THAT VALuable property No. 589 Broadway; possession immediate; principals only treated with. Apply to WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDIDLY-FURNISHED house on Murray-hill; possession immediately. Apply to LODER BROS. & CO., No. 315 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON WORTH-ST. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE, NOS. 307 TO 313 4TH-AVENUE and No. 102 East 24th-st.—A private family hotel, with all the accommodations and conveniences of the largest establishments. Transient board $3 per day; permanent board, single person, from $12 to $15 per week. Apartments for one or two families if applied for soon.

GETTY HOUSE, YONKERS, N. Y.—Families can be accommodated with board at moderate rates. W. H. DOTY, Proprietor.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Carnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner, 9,000 patients and the Medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices No. 19 and 30 Cooper Institute.

105.—ALL PERSONS WISHING THE services of a humane, careful and skillful dentist should call on Dr. J. A. KELLEY, No. 105 East 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Dr. Kelley is particularly successful with very nervous persons, and also children.

TO DR. HOYT IS DUE THE CREDIT OF ORIGINATING and using the ONLY METHOD by which it is possible to administer nitrous oxide pure. Dr. Hoyt has used it for years; extracting thousands. Teeth with perfect success. Only office, No. 878 Broadway, near 18th-st.

TO DENTISTS—A YOUNG MAN, PERFECTLY competent, wishes a situation, either in an office or laboratory. Address DENTIST, Box No. 111 Harlem Post-office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 26, 1866.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Enlargement of the Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Times.

The Largest and Cheapest Newspaper in the United States.

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Everything possible will be done to make the TIMES the most valuable and interesting Family Newspaper in the United States. Its price will remain unchanged, in spite of the fact that its size and contents have been increased one-fourth.

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TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 4, EVENING at 7½ o'clock. GRAND CIRCUS PERFORMANCE. PERFORMING THREE-HORNED BULL. The Domestic Drama of JESSIE GRAY; OR, THE CONVICT'S VENGEANCE. Giants, dwarfs, 100 000 curiosities.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 26, commencing at 7:20 o'clock, HAMLET. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mr. Charles Barrow, I. H. Taylor, Donaldson, Dyott, Burroughs, Humphrey Bland, W. H. Andrews, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Effie Germon, Andrews, and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 26, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS. J. B. Studley, E. L. Davenport, J. H. Stoddart, J. W. Blaisdell, G. W. Garrison, J. Lewis, T. J. Hind, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Amilie Harris, &c., &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 26, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, LEAH, a JEWISH MAIDEN. Characters by Messrs. J. C. Cowper, J. G. Burnett, C. H. Morton, D. E. Ralton, George Becks, E. S. Holmes, Miss Bateman, Mrs. A. Perry, Farren, A. Chapman, Everett, Lulu.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 26, commencing at 8 o'clock, HENRY DUNBAR. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, Young, George Holland, Norton, B. T. Ringgold, G. Browne, Williamson, Graham, Pope, Ward, Misses Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques and Ione Burke.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 26, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE. Characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. C. Forbes, J. W. Albaugh, F. J. Evans, H. L. Hinton, W. H. Hamblin, H. Jordan, J. D. Bilby, F. W. Williams; Mrs. A. Hind, Miss Sadiee Cole.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 26, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE WIDOW'S VICTIM; THE BALLOON WEDDING. Characters by Messrs. F. S. Chanfrau, G. C. Davenport, Wm. Scallan; Miss Henrietta Osborne, Mrs. Edward Wright, and Miles. Sallie Tray, Annie Merry, Frances Ullman.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 26, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, DAY AFTER THE WEDDING and THE PRISONERS OF WAR. Characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Clarke, Pearson and Moore; Miss Lucy Rushton, Mrs. Maeder, Mrs. Mark Smith, and the entire strength of the company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 26, commencing at 7 o'clock, CAPTAIN MACHEATH; OR, THE HEROES OF HOUNSLOW HEATH, GILDEROY and BRIAN O'LINN.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 26, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, LYSIAH, THE ABANDONED; THE RAG WOMAN AND EL HYDER.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 26, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THAT'S MY SISTER, and THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK. Characters by N. Seymour and Dan Bryant.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.
West 24th-st., near 5th-av.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 26, commencing at 8 o'clock, DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM. Characters by Messrs. George Christy, Budworth, Donaldson, Abbot and Hodgkins.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 26, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE IRISH TIGER; THE FAIR OF MULLINGAR, and THE BALLOON WEDDING.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 26, commencing at 8 o'clock. JAMES ROBINSON and a complete troupe of Equestrian and Gymnastic Performers.

STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 15 10th-st.
THIS MORNING, Jan. 26, commencing at 9 o'clock, Exhibition of FRENCH, ENGLISH and FLEMISH PICTURES.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite Eleventh-st.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 26. GRAND AMATEUR MUSICAL, DRAMATIC and TABLEAUX-VIVANT ENTERTAINMENT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Hibernian* at Portland, and the *City of Boston* at this port, yesterday, brought five days' later news from Europe. The London *Times* and other journals have attributed the pressure in the money market to heavy exports to America on credit. Letters are published from commercial men refuting such argument, and showing that remittances have been most prompt, and that heavy cotton receipts are set off against British exports. The military revolt in Spain, under Gen. PRIM, made no progress. The insurgents had gained the mountains of Toledo, but were closely pursued. It was supposed Gen. PRIM, who was ill, would disband them and attempt to escape to Portugal. It was reported that the insurgents, had defeated a government column under Gen. CONCHA, but the official dispatches represent the insurgents to be discouraged and retreating.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. DIXON reported the bill relative to the sale of postage-stamps and stamped envelopes on credit, with an amendment limiting its application to the 30th of June, 1868. A bill was introduced by Mr. MORRILL, in addition to several acts, for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of government of the United States. An analysis of its provisions will be found in our Congressional report. It was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. Several petitions were then presented and appropriately referred, when Mr. WILSON called up the Senate bill to restrict the expenses of collecting soldiers' claims, making it a penal offence to charge more than $10 for the collection of a soldiers' claim for back pay or for bounties. Mr. SAULSBURY made the objection that Congress had no right to regulate the compensation between clients and attorneys. Mr. WILSON replied that the fees for collecting pensions were regulated by law, and why not the fees for collecting bounties? Pending the consideration of the bill the morning hour expired, and the bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau was taken up and discussed. Mr. DAVIS spoke against it. After some time spent in debate, Mr. SAULSBURY demanded the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill, and they were ordered, with this result: Yeas, 37; nays, 10. So the bill was passed. An amendment offered by Mr. DAVIS was decided out of order. A full analysis of the bill will be found in our Congressional report. Mr. TRUMBULL moved to take up the bill to protect all persons in the enjoyment of their civil rights. The Senate then went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

In the House a resolution was adopted to print twenty-five thousand copies of the reports of Gens. GRANT and SCHURZ, for the use of the House. A resolution was adopted requesting information from the Commissioner of Agriculture in regard to the expenses and profits of that bureau. The Committee on the District of Columbia were instructed to report a bill to prevent persons from voting in the District who have borne arms against the government. Still another amendment to the constitution was offered by Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, to regulate the basis of representation. The House then resumed the consideration of the constitutional suffrage amendment; but, after some debate, adjourned without action.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill to submit the question of a new constitution to the people was reported; also to continue the improvement of the Hudson River. The Assembly concurrent resolution urging Congress to aid in the erection of a proper hospital and warehouse buildings on the west shore of the harbor of New-York for quarantine purposes, was adopted unanimously.

In the Assembly the bill for the relief of the Utica and Black River Railroad Company passed to a third reading. The report of the Committee on Rules providing for a standing committee of nine to take the place of the usual standing committees, and limiting the number of reporters to fifteen, who shall be assigned to seats on the floor by the Speaker, was adopted by 70 to 20.

GENERAL NEWS.

From the Lexington (Ky.) *Observer & Reporter* we lean that "Ashland," so long the home of HENRY CLAY, has been purchased by the Trustees of the Kentucky University, at a cost of $90,000. The farm contains about three hundred and twenty-five acres of the best land in the Blue-grass region of Kentucky. The Kentucky Agricultural School, which is under the patronage of the State, as well as the other schools of the University, will be established at "Ashland," and it is proposed to begin the improvements on a most extended and magnificent scale. A greater portion of the farm will be devoted to experimental farming, as the best and most effectual means of securing to the students of the Agricultural School a thorough knowledge of practical farming.

The personal effects of HOMER G. HUBBELL, the missing cashier and defaulter of the Missisquoi Bank, at Sheldon, Vt., will be sold at auction, commencing on the 29th inst. They consist of blood sheep, horses and carriages, clothing, a piano, household furniture of every description, and a "choice lot of wines, brandies and malt liquors;" and also four gold watches and chains. The above property includes an extraordinary amount of clothing and boots—such as twenty-five pairs of pants, twenty pairs of boots, but very little worn, fifteen vests, and a number of overcoats. In his safe, which was broken open, was discovered a $500 United States bond and a $400 promissory note. Over a wardrobe in his house was also discovered, covered with dust, $8,500 bills of the Missisquoi Bank, signed by the President and cashier. He had evidently provided against a "rainy day," for twenty-one umbrellas were among his effects.

A returned German soldier named MILLER was waylaid by highwaymen, on Tuesday evening, on Jackson-avenue, Williamsburgh, and garroted and robbed of money and property to the value of $208. He states that two of his assailants were negroes, and the other a white man. The miscreants are supposed to be those who recently escaped from jail at Hempstead, and are thought to be secreted in Three-mile Wood.

An extensive robbery of shoes was effected in Williamsburgh, at No. 87 South Seventh-street, by burglars, who entered the building on Tuesday night. Having first broken into a room occupied by the Brooklyn Grocers' Association, they there stole a quantity of rice bags, in which they carried off $2,000 worth of boots and shoes from the adjoining wareroom.

On Tuesday night several wooden buildings in Dunkirk were destroyed by fire, one of which was a large German emigrant boarding-house, and several of the inmates, most of whom were asleep at the breaking out of the fire, perished in the flames. Four bodies had been taken from the ruins at the last accounts, and it was feared that more had been burned.

The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society was held in Boston yesterday. A resolution to dissolve the organization was approved by WM. LLOYD GARRISON in a speech of considerable length, but opposed by WENDELL PHILLIPS. The resolution was lost and new officers were elected.

The United States Telegraph Company have completed their line of telegraph from Boone, Iowa, to Omaha, and will very shortly open their office in that city. This is the great rival to the Western Union line. The line follows the contemplated line of railroad from Boone through Iowa to the Missouri River.

The masquerade ball held last evening at Philadelphia proved a very brilliant affair. The Academy of Music was so crowded that it was with great difficulty any space for the dancing could be secured.

In the House of the Virginia Legislature yesterday, the committee reported against the payment of the claim for steamers seized by order of Gov. LETCHER, in 1861.

The General Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad, W. R. ARTHUR, Esq., has resigned, and is succeeded by Mr. M. HUGHITT.

Gen. STEELE, who succeeds the late Gen. WRIGHT in the Colombia Department, arrived at Sacramento on the 22d inst.

The Tennessee House of Representatives yesterday passed the Negro Testimony Bill by a vote of 44 to 32.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Superior Court has made an order to show cause why an injunction should not be granted against the California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Company. The suit arises out of the Washington Territory emigration scheme, the agent MERCER being made a party defendant in the suit. It is alleged that the steamship *Continental* sailed from this port on the 17th inst., "in an unusual, covert and secret manner," leaving behind a large number of women and others who had paid their passage, some of them as much as $600. The case will be argued on Saturday next. We learn that the *Continental* has put into Norfolk.

As suggested by the TIMES of Wednesday last, the Police Commissioners have undertaken to remedy the non-attendance of police officers when summoned to testify in court. Policemen hereafter are to be served with the summons personally, and policemen attached to the courts are to see to the enforcement of the rule. The Police Commissioners and Police Justices expect by the new arrangement that if a thief escapes through the non-attendance of an officer, they will be able to hold somebody to account.

The Baptist Sunday-school Association of New-York and Brooklyn was organized, last evening, in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Second-avenue, and after a lengthy discussion, in which Rev. Drs. ANDERSON, HODGE, ARMITAGE, BRIGHT, WESTON, BUCKLAND and KENDRICK, Messrs. J. P. SIMPSON, L. W. OLNEY and others participated, a constitution was adopted, and officers of the association were elected, as follows: Moderator, A. B. C. CAPWELL; Secretary, SAMUEL HILLMAN; Treasurer, S. S. CONSTANT. The association adjourned to meet in the first week in April next in the Mariners' Baptist Church, in Oliver-street.

The pupils of Old Public School No. 14, (now No. 18,) who were taught by the venerable LEONARD HAZELTINE between 1834 and 1850, and are now known as Class No. 9, gave their honored teacher a fine banquet, last evening, at the Steuben House, in the Bowery. Not the least interesting feature of the entertainment was the presentation, by Mr. JAMES A. LUCAS, acting President, of a beautiful and costly photograph album, containing the pictures of the Ninth Class, which had been prepared for the guest of the evening.

The *habeas corpus* case of CHARLES H. COLES, a prisoner in Fort Lafayette, was up again in the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Justice SUTHERLAND. Gen. HOOKER made a verified return to the writ, which was commented on very severely by Judge WRIGHT, of Tennessee. He charged the General with having made a false return, and that that paper showed it to be such on its face. The further argument is postponed to Feb. 3, at 12 M. It is not yet determined whether Fort Lafayette is in the County of Kings or New-York.

The case of ANDREW DUNN, who is charged with rape, ELIZA NEELY being the complainant, was to have been tried in the Court of General Sessions, before Judge RUSSEL, yesterday, but DUNN was not forthcoming. Mr. BEDFORD, Assistant District Attorney, moved the forfeiture of his bail, amounting to $3,000. The Court so ordered. Several out-door and domestic thieves were convicted and sentenced to various terms in the State Prison.

A gang of burglars, at an early hour yesterday morning, forced an entrance into the pork-packing establishment of Mr. W. D. GREGORY, Nos. 175 and 177 First-avenue, and made an attempt on the office safe, with drills and powder. The explosion was so loud that the police were alarmed. JAMES CLARK, who was found loitering near the premises, was arrested on suspicion, and subsequently committed for examination.

Officer MCCONNELL, of the Twentieth Precinct, on duty at the Hudson River Railroad depot in Thirtieth-street, during the night of Wednesday last discovered a bag in the gentlemen's sitting-room, which an examination proved to be filled with burglars' tools, extensive in quantity and costly in character. They were supposed to be the property of a gang who had an eye to a valuable safe near at hand.

A special committee of the Board of Education met last evening to hear testimony relative to the protest of HORATIO P. ALLEN against the right of JAMES B. BRADY to a seat in the Board of Education, for the Seventh School District of this city. Several witnesses gave testimony, and the case is now before the committee, who may probably be ready to report at the next regular meeting of the board.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting yesterday to hear the address of Lieut.-Gov. Gen. BROSS, of Illinois, on the resources of the Territories, and the necessity for direct communication by railroad with them. The lecture was eloquent and replete with important mining statistics, and was listened to with pleasure and applause by an immensely full meeting of the Chamber.

Last evening a highly interesting paper on "High-Speed Steamers," was read at the American Institute before its members, by H. B. WILLSON, Esq., author of a treatise on *"The Science of Ship-Building and its Relations to the Laws of Nature."* An animated discussion followed the reading, which was taken part in by many of the members, eliciting much valuable information on the subject of the paper.

GEORGE IRVING was yesterday arrested by Officer TERHUNE, of the Ninth Precinct, on a charge of having committed an assault on Officer MOORE, of the Ninth, cutting him several times about the head and face, inflicting severe and dangerous wounds. He was committed to await the result of MOORE's injuries.

St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, was densely crowded last night, on the occasion of the centennial celebration of American Methodism. Addresses were made by Secretary HARLAN, Bishop JAYNES, Bishop SIMPSON and others.

The Supreme Court yesterday granted two decrees of divorce. They are entitled, WM. M. MOORE *vs.* EMELINE MOORE, and ELIZABETH M. BAILEY *vs.* EDWARD D. BAILEY. In the latter case the custody of the child, WM. ADAMS BAILEY, is awarded to the plaintiff.

Dr. MACGOWAN, at a meeting of one of the sections of the Association for the Advancement of Science and Art, last evening, described the process of making paper as pursued by the people of China and Japan. He illustrated his description by specimens.

The 107th anniversary of the birth of BURNS was celebrated last evening by the Burns Club of this city. Mr. JAMES NICHOLSON presided and about 150 guests were present.

Both boards of the Common Council met yesterday and adjourned, quorums not being present, to Monday next, at 2 P. M.

JOHN O'BRIEN, a resident of Fort Hamilton, while in a porter-house in Houston-street, fell from his chair yesterday morning, and instantly expired.

Gold was dull yesterday at 139⅞. Money 5@6 per cent. to the brokers. Government securities steady. The railway speculation still bearish, with a further decline on some of the New-York and Western roads.

An improved demand prevailed yesterday for flour, wheat and oats, which were firmer. Pork, tallow and cotton were heavy and lower. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The Previous Question—Importance of Debate.

"The previous question" undoubtedly has its uses in legislative warfare. It forms a check upon garrulity and factiousness, and is not seldom essential to the legitimate progress of public business. It frustrates the quirks with which an ingenious and desperate minority sometimes endeavor to effect a purpose otherwise unattainable, and enables a majority to overcome obstacles to the expression of the popular will. It is the product of necessity, and is the only means of preventing an interminable waste of time under the cover of debate.

But here the uses and the value of "the previous question" end. Within these limits it is valuable; beyond them it becomes intolerable. For it was never intended to restrain proper discussion, or to interpose hindrances to the lawful action of a minority. Its sphere begins where fair debate terminates. As a substitute for argument it has no place in parliamentary practice, and the majority that should so employ it would go far toward confessing the moral weakness of their position. In that sense it would be unseemly, tyrannical, unjust.

Left to itself the common understanding of men will readily determine where and when this mode of precipitating decisive action is properly admissible. And to override this judgment, and to compel men to choke off debate by threatening the terrors of party-discipline, is neither decorous nor prudent. Every intelligent member sees at a glance the impropriety of applying to the discussion of grave and complicated topics the check which is eminently appropriate when the selection of a sergeant-at-arms is at stake; and the party-leader who ignores the distinction and proposes to apply the same rule in both cases, is likely some day to find himself without followers.

The proposed amendment to the constitution, now before the House, has afforded a remarkable illustration at once of the folly of this appeal to party discipline and the impropriety of attempting to muzzle members who have capacity to examine the bearings of a proposition submitted to them. To present the amendment and at the same time to demand its passage "before the sun went down," was to arrogate to the joint committee an authority for which it can show no title, and to insult the character of the House as a deliberative body. If an obligation existed to accept the suggestions of the joint committee as so many decrees, the terms of which Congress had no right to call in question, the proposal to force a vote without debate of any kind would not be open to objection. But whoever dreamed of thus abdicating his power and functions as a member, and conferring absolute authority on a committee—authority not simply to inquire and report, but to invest its conclusions with binding efficacy? The demand for "the previous question" before a syllable had been uttered by way of explanation or justification, proves that this delusion really is cherished in some quarters. The idea does not appear to have occurred to them that the joint committee, like any other committee, is intended to facilitate the labors of Congress, not to supersede Congress altogether; to assist members in devising measures adapted to the emergency; not to deprive members of the opportunity of considering these measures in detail, and passing upon them their individual judgment. The remonstrances of prominent Unionists must have removed, at least, one misconception from Mr. STEVENS' mind. The protests which emanated from the Union side of the House should convince him that party earnestness does not imply party vassalage, and that the members most intent upon enforcing justice as the condition precedent of reconstruction, are resolved to judge for themselves of the reasonableness and sufficiency of whatever proposition comes before them.

The reported proceedings of the last two or three days form the best commentary upon the error of those who would prevent debate on a question so important as that of constitutional amendment. When the joint resolution was first promulgated, its terms seemed calculated to command approval. Notwithstanding the significant but unexpressed inference to which it pointed, touching the relation of the States lately in rebellion to the Union, it had the recommendation of *prima facie* reasonableness. The arguments since addressed to the House reveal the danger of relying upon first impressions, and establish the necessity of submitting everything of the kind to minute and independent criticism. Of the merits of the resolution, or of the various modifications already proposed, we do not care at present to speak. For our present purpose all of them are equally available. Separately or together they demonstrate the danger of assuming that the joint committee have exhausted the bearings of the point with which they have undertaken to contend, and the inexpediency of the attempt to carry through their resolution by force, as though it emanated from an infallible authority.

Look at the salient points of the debate as reported in our two last papers. The resolution submitted by Mr. STEVENS, in a spirit more worthy of Rome than Washington, is assailed by Mr. JENCKES on the ground that it would facilitate oligarchical movements in the South, and therefore lacks the democratic element of equality. In its present shape, Mr. JENCKES contends the resolution would admit of the perpetual exclusion of the freedmen from the suffrage. Mr. ORTH also assails the resolution as mischievous in principle, and urges the adoption of the suffrage basis in its place. Messrs. FARNSWORTH and BAKER indicate the failure of the resolution to accomplish the purpose for which it is proposed. Mr. LAWRENCE (Ohio) impugns the principle on which it rests, and calls for other methods of securing "a perfect representative democracy." Mr. SHELLABARGER condemns the resolution because in his opinion "it violates the fundamental principles of our government, and is intrinsically unjust." Mr. ELIOT condemns it for similar reasons. Mr. PIKE complains of its inefficiency, and so does Mr. BROMWELL, and Gen. SCHENCK objects that it will render possible the perpetuation of unequal representation, and proposes an amendment in accordance with his views.

In this enumeration of opponents and objectors, we have restricted ourselves to Republican members, whose zeal for the Union Mr. STEVENS will not dare to doubt, and some of whom are as much entitled as he to speak for the more radical section of the ruling party. Without reference then to the arguments and appeals of Democrats who have spoken, we have here abundant evidence of the need that exists for thorough, fearless, exhaustive debate. The utterances of all the gentlemen we have named are entitled to careful consideration. Take them singly, and the reasoning of any one of them should suffice to warn us against precipitate action in the direction of organic change. Take them in the aggregate, and the array of fact and logic which they present against the joint resolution leaves little room to suppose that it reflects the feeling or intelligence of the House. Yet it was this resolution, so evidently unsatisfactory, which the House was asked to adopt without thought or debate!

The policy of amending the constitution in the manner proposed by not a few members, may or may not be sound. But after the reception accorded to Mr. STEVENS' resolution, we may well be pardoned for a small amount of scepticism in regard to specifics, by whomsoever prepared. It is evident that the man is yet to be born, or the committee yet to be organized, that shall devise an amendment to the constitution so manifestly perfect as to commend itself on the instant to the judgment of Congress. The fate of Mr. STEVENS' resolution should moderate the confidence of others. The ablest among them is not so able that he can dispense with the judgment of his fellows. The wisest prescription is not so wise that the country should be required to accept it without careful examination.

Whether the constitution shall be amended by resolutions originating in Congress and ratified by the States, or after full consideration in a national convention duly called for the purpose, at least let it be understood that the country will not be satisfied without the fullest discussion. If the amendments proposed are really necessary, and are just in principle and feasible in form, they will be strengthened by the light thrown upon them. Care is more important in such a matter than haste. We must be sure that whatever is done shall be done wisely and well; and the best guarantee of this will be found in the unrestrained expression of opinion on the floor of Congress.

The Aspect of Commercial Affairs in England.

Some of the leading British journals are engaged in the task of accounting for the decrease of bullion in the Bank of England, which has led to the serious advance in the bank rate of discount.

It appears so unaccountable to some of the economists who are most deeply exercised in the premises, that their conclusion is that there must necessarily be a heavy falling off in the payments from this side for British goods. In other words, that the British exporter is doing a heavy business on trust, and that settlements of our merchants are postponed to a dangerous extent. This is a summary way of accounting for the decrease of bullion in the Bank of England; but it is quite as fallacious as it is summary. There has never been a time in the commercial history of the country when payments from this side were made with more promptitude or with greater regularity than they are to-day. Indeed, the London *Times*, which is the chief assailant, as usual, of our commercial credit, has the assurance of correspondents deeply interested in American trade, that our merchants, thus far, are disposed to anticipate the payment of bills, rather than accept any credit whatever. The crippling of the bank—if it can be called such—is due to other causes than those superficially indicated in the editorial columns of the British organ. While our civil war lasted, large amounts of gold doubtless found their way to England—there to be temporarily invested at a low rate of interest. Since the restoration of law and order throughout the United States, not only have these foreign investments ceased, but far-seeing British capitalists, such as the railway magnates who were here the other day, are every day seeking some new opening for increasing their stake in United States' railway and other property.

Possibly it may be well and wise for the London *Times* to advise both these classes against investing in any class of American securities. But even those of our citizens who were weak enough to lose faith in the stability of their own government during the crisis of the insurrection, have long ago recovered sufficient faith to see the advantage of making their investments solely at home. As for Mr. KINNAIRD, Sir MORTON PETO and British capitalists of their class, we take it, that, inasmuch as they were not deterred by the advice of the London *Times* from investing here *during* the war, they are not likely to be so deterred by the same counsel during a time of peace and almost unparalleled industrial prosperity.

The Bank of England is doubtless exercising a wise precaution in checking to a judicious extent the disposition among English exporters to over-trading. It is certainly as little to our interest commercially, as that of the British dealer to have the market here *forced* by a revival of long credits or indeed, by any credits, either long or short. It is better that our importers should continue, as the London *Times* correspondent describes them, to anticipate commercial bills than get one cent in arrear, especially in view of the gradual contraction of the currency which is to bring us back to specie payments. We shall be gainers commercially, if the Bank rate goes even higher than it has yet done, provided the tendency is only to restrain the British exporter from rash adventures in the American market. And whether that result is primarily brought about by the efflux of gold from England to this country, or by causes more remote, we shall be in no sense, and to no degree, the losers. Whatever has the tendency to keep us from running up heavy bills abroad, is in the way of present thrift and future safety when contraction begins in earnest. Meanwhile there is no doubt that the tendency to overtrading in England needs all the watching which the bank can give, and whatever restraint it can legitimately impose upon it, to us there must accrue an incidental benefit.

Public Care of Emigrants.

The recent unfortunate occurrences among the emigrants in the harbor show that it is full time for certain improvements to be commenced in the operations of the Commission on Emigration at this port.

The tide of emigrants is swelling; it will be fuller this year than it was the last; it is now recognized by all as a tide of wealth for this country and as one great means of filling up the pecuniary losses of war. Both people and government desire to attract it in fuller volume to our shores. The Department of State has been making exertions over various parts of Europe to spread abroad a correct knowledge of our resources and advantages and to induce emigration. The return of peace and the opening of the South will attract more foreign settlers to our shores than ever before, and never did we need them so much, as the high prices of labor show.

Any mistake or obstacle in our system of immigration will serve to check or turn away the current. It is exceedingly important that there should be the best possible organization of the whole movement, so that the foreign laborer can cross the ocean in the most cheap and convenient way possible, be well cared for in our harbor, and at once, with economy, speed and as much convenience as is practicable, be forwarded to the West. When the Castle Garden depot was founded, it seemed one of the most useful and unexceptionable institutions which the wise benevolence of this city had ever framed. There, the inexperienced emigrant, who had previously been the prey of "runners" and plunderers of every sort, and who often in a few weeks was left stripped of everything on the streets of New-York, or who reached some "water lots" in a miasmatic river bottom at the West, instead of his intended destination; sometimes (as we knew in one case) a whole village population emigrating and being taken hundreds of miles away from the point they had proposed to reach, and left without guide or interpreter in a strange land; there he was to be received at once by carefully-chosen and honorable agents, guarded from runners and harpies, and sent on by the public authorities whither he desired to go—all being organized and under the best supervision. To a degree this plan has been carried out. Emigration by New-York is a very different matter, and has a much better name in Europe than it had a few years ago. The emigrants have certainly been less cheated, they have found homes and labor much sooner, and the whole community has been far more benefitted than it was under the old arrangement. But as time passes on, many petty abuses have crept in. Various agents, authorized or unauthorized, have gained access to the depot, and as we hear on trustworthy authority, impose on the simple emigrants. It is feared that "pimps," frequent the Castle Garden habitually to secure their unfortunate victims and prosecute their nefarious traffic. It is known that many of these strangers are beguiled into low lodging houses, where they are plucked and plundered. Then they are packed off to the West in an inconvenient and disagreeable manner—often being put in the poorest cars on cattle trains, and sometimes being a week on the way, only to Indiana. The choice of trains does not appear left to them, or fully explained, so that people with some means, who would gladly pay the difference to go either in a second or first class car, are jammed into those wretched boxes and spend some days and nights in them.

They not unfrequently now are sent in the wrong direction, and are put to expense to get back on the correct route. Much complaint comes to our ears on all these topics; of cases of imposition, fraud, misfortune and mistake, which ought to be prevented. Whether the fault be with the Commissioners, their agents, or the railroads, we do not know. We only know that the public interests require these matters to be looked into.

Again, there seems a necessity of more careful supervision of the ships arriving while in port. The commission ought to exercise its authority as soon as a ship touches quarantine.

During the present season it will be necessary to choose two new Commissioners. The Germans ought to have one to represent their countrymen, and the other should be some American, of unimpeached character experience in emigration, philanthropic purposes and not a politician.

We trust that Gov. FENTON will show his good sense and public spirit by appointing without any reference to party.

Let us have all the affairs of this important board managed in the future with the wisdom and enlightened benevolence with which they have been, and emigration protected and encouraged.

The Emigration of Eastern Women.

It must be at least a year since first the country heard of a great project for supplying Washington Territory with women. That unhappy region has not a fair proportion of the female sex. There are more than two men to every woman; and, as a consequence, housekeepers, seamstresses, servant girls and authoresses are not to be had—to say nothing of wives. Massachusetts, on the other hand, has a redundancy of women, which makes female labor there unreasonably cheap, and spinsters unduly numerous. It seemed not improper, therefore, to attempt at one stroke to remedy the ill condition of things both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts by shipping to Washington Territory the surplus women of Massachusetts. There were certainly grave objections to the whole scheme; but its novelty and oddity seemed to have disarmed criticism.

At the very first it was announced that a thousand women had been found who were eager to go in the first ship, and it was to sail with its happy freight in the Summer months. We heard of the progress of the scheme every week. But soon we began to hear of troubles, difficulties and delays. There were troubles about the vessel, difficulties with the government, bother about money, wranglings with the women. We were still informed, however, that the project would be carried out. Months passed; the Summer glided away; and postponements were still being made. Autumn came and passed; and though we were continually hearing that the ship would shortly be off, it never got off. The day for sailing was appointed every week in the latter months of the year; but the year rolled slowly away, and still the ship was in our harbor. At last, about a fortnight ago, it really left; but instead of the thousand women whom it was to carry, and who were to gladden the hearts of the men of the far Pacific, there were but seventy-five female passengers, and nearly as many of the other sex. Many who had really purposed going, had got discouraged at the delays, and others had changed their minds, while others had disputes with the agents about one thing or another, and resolved that they would not emigrate under the circumstances. A considerable number of the women—none of whom were rich—had come from the Eastern States to this city, and here had spent all their money while waiting for the ship; and yet, after all their trials and troubles, were for some unaccountable reasons left behind. Not a few of them are in the city yet, in the greatest straits, and under the most unhappy circumstances, and one of them has brought suit in court against "Mercer *et al.*," which case is said to be but the precursor of some fifty similar actions. We have nothing to say about the merits of one case or another while the suits are pending; but it is an unquestionable fact that a large number of poor but respectable women have been greatly disappointed, and that they feel themselves aggrieved, deceived, wronged and defrauded. Whether anybody is really guilty in the matter, and if so, who are the responsible parties, will doubtless be settled on the trial.

Thus pitifully has ended a scheme which was loudly trumpeted throughout the country, which excited great interest, not only among those immediately concerned, but among the general public, and which met with not a little criticism abroad. We shall probably have no more projects of the kind in the future, and the men of the Pacific coast will have to resort to some other system of obtaining their necessary supply of women. It were better that they obtained them otherwise, and there will be no great difficulty about their doing so. All the men in Washington Territory have emigrated from this side of the Rocky Mountains, and all of them had sisters, or sweethearts, or female acquaintances here—a fair proportion of whom would certainly go there if the inducements and attractions amount to anything. Thousands of Irish and German girls are brought to America from Europe annually by the efforts of male relatives or friends who had preceded them. By this plan the Washingtonians will have to wait longer for their coveted women than if the latter were dumped upon their docks by the ship-load; but they will get them in a way more advantageous and agreeable to all concerned.

OUR CITY GOVERNMENT. —On abstract grounds, the citizens of New-York would unquestionably prefer that the control of all matters relating to the government and order of the municipality should be under the exclusive direction of the resident voting population of the city, and that the duties performed by the various Boards of Commissioners now appointed from Albany, should be performed by bodies under municipal supervision. They only sustain the present system because the old one was found intolerable in its practical workings, and they favor a still greater extension of the new system, and its application to yet other lines of municipal action, because, even in the limited sphere in which the former system still obtains, all is corruption and inefficiency. It is better to have our local affairs managed well, under State authority, even though their management in this way be a violation of an excellent abstract principle, than to have them atrociously mismanaged by authorities of local appointment. But, of course, it is still an open question as to whether the present system may not be superseded by another that will work equally well, and yet be free from its weaknesses. We ourselves have from time to time made suggestions in this direction, and our careful readers will find but what we have suggested in other years in the idea set forth as follows by an intelligent country cotemporary:

"If, instead of going to Albany to secure the details of their local government, the really alive and patriotic citizens of New-York would go there only for an elevation and purification of the suffrage—confining it to intelligence, to loyalty, and to immunity from crime—and then turn the same energy, the same expenditure of time and means and ability to the work of choosing city officers and administering of affairs at home, we believe a more successful and satisfactory government would eventually be secured; one, too, more permanent in its benefits, and certainly more consistent with our faith in democratic republicanism."

MISERY AND DIRT.—If no other strong reason existed for the immediate establishment of a through railway line in our city, the horrible condition of the streets would furnish a sufficient one. The weary traveler has to choose between a den of misery on wheels, to reach which he (or she) must wade knee deep, and a laborious and filthy march, in the progress of which he (or she) becomes bedraggled and worn out. We used to pity the army as it toiled through Virginia swamps and miry roads. The sympathy now is deserved by all New-Yorkers who do not stay at home. Just imagine, Sir or Madam, a clean, spacious, dry, warm and speedy conveyance clear through to Harlem, and then look at your boots! Just imagine your distant parlor, your evening meal, the cosy fire, the snug arm-chair, and then look at your watch! Comparisons are odious, says the proverb—those we suggest are enough to drive men (and women) crazy.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—*Ruy Blas* (in VICTOR HUGO's play of the name) can hardly be regarded as one of Mr. EDWIN BOOTH's best impersonations. It is, however, a picturesque and effective effort, culminating in a single scene of great power, which, on Wednesday afternoon, was very ably rendered by Mr. BOOTH and all the artists engaged in it. This scene, indeed, redeems a play which is rather painful in its interest. It shows us the accomplishment of a vengeance which the pent-up wrongs of *Ruy Blas* and the impatience of the audience have alike demanded. In the earlier acts *Don Sallust* monopolizes the attention with revelations of his domineering villainy and scornful contempt of the *Princess* and *Ruy*. It is with anxiety that we await the moment when the latter is to "take it out" of so stiff-necked a master. And he does "take it out" in the end quite satisfactorily, running *Sallust* through important parts and heaving the body into the street from an apartment which we should judge to be on the fifteenth floor. The scene is very powerful and is excellently given by Mr. BOOTH, fully as well, we think, as by Mr. FECHLER, who owes his reputation almost exclusively to it. Mr. BARRON's *Don Sallust* was a careful and well-studied performance. The gentleman supports Mr. BOOTH very effectively. Miss ROSE EYTINGE made her *rentree* in the *rôle* of the *Princess*—not a very important *rôle*, by the way, but sufficient to enable a sterling actress to win many hearty bursts of applause. Much of the positive success of the third act was due to Miss EYTINGE, who not only acted the part in the best possible manner, but dressed it superbly.

"Ruy Blas" will be repeated on Saturday evening. "Richelieu" will by produced next week.

DODWORTH'S HALL.—Mme. FANNY RAYMOND RITTER, whose name is known in musical literature, gave a very interesting concert at this establishment on Tuesday evening. The lady possesses a powerful soprano voice which she used with judgment. Her rendering of the vocal pieces was marked by intelligence and warmth; qualities which are very much needed in music of the semi-classical sort. Mme. RITTER sang *morceaux* by GLUCK HANDEL, SCHUMANN and LISZT.

The programme opened with SCHUMANN's Second Trio for pianoforte, violin and violoncello, opus 80, in which there is more for the eye than the ear; and rather too much for both. It was finely played by Messrs. MILLS, THOMAS, and BERGNER. The two gentlemen first named also gave us the "Keutzer Sonata" for piano and violin, by BEETHOVEN—a work which is perfect in its proportions, and which was rendered faultlessly by both executants. We do not remember to have listened to a more admirable interpretation of a masterpiece of delicious music. Both gentlemen played with love of the task, and that full apprehension which love alone can bring. The breadth and power of the first movement was amazingly illustrated, and the exquisite luxuriousness of the second was reproduced faultlessly. Mr. MILLS' technique, securing as it does the fullest, roundest, and most even tone, lends unusual fullness to this sort of music. A Steinway grand was used, and its whole voice came out under the hands of this master. Mr. THOMAS has never placed better than on this occasion. MENDELSSOHN's variattions for piano and violoncello afforded an opportunity for Mr. BERGNER to display his fine tone and method. It is a pity that so good a solo player is heard so seldom.

The programme ended with a couple of "Irish Melodies," arranged for voice, piano, violin and violoncello, by BEETHOVEN—a curious and not very encouraging illustration of what the greatest man may sometimes be called upon to do for the publishers.

Mr. MILLS evidently reveled in Mme. RITTER's selections. In addition to taking part in the trio, the Sonata and the Cello variations, he played CHOPIN's *Berceuse* and *Etude*. The light, dreamy, fanciful grace of the first piece, displaying the adaptability of his touch to the filmiest of subjects, even as the Sonata, exhibited the enormous strength and certainty of his technique. We trust that Mme. RITTER was as well satisfied with the result of her concert as the audience was with its merit.

CONCERT.—Mr. CHAS. FRADEL, the well-known composer, gave a very successful concert Wednesday evening in Lafayette Hall, White Plains, at which Mrs. CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF, Mrs. CLEVELAND, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL and Mr. J. W. PIRSSON took part. Mr. FRADEL will shortly give a concert in this city.

IRVING HALL.—Miss ZELDA HARRISON, a young artist of ability and progress, will give her first instrumental and vocal concert here to-morrow (Saturday) evening. The programme is liberal in proportions and popular in character, containing ten songs, two trios, a duet and a couple of fantasias. The artists are Miss HARRISON, FR. JEHIN PRUME, Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, Mr. WM. CASTLE, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, and Mr. ED. SEGUIN.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The third concert of the season takes place at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening. Mr. WEHLI is the solo pianist of the occasion, and will play a capriccio by MELDELSSOHN, and his own excellent Fantasia on "Faust." The orchestral pieces are Symphony in D, by MOZART; overture to "Melusina," by MENDELSSOHN; and BERLIOZ's symphony, "An Episode in the Life of an Artist."

The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society—The Resolution to Disband the Society Defeated.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 25.

The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society was held to-day, EDMUND QUINCEY, the President, in the chair. Among the resolutions offered was one to dissolve the society, which gave rise to a long discussion, in which WM. LLOYD GARRISON presented an exposition of his views. He said the nation had decreed by its organic law the utter extinction of slavery. The public sentiment was connected with and confirmed in its devotion to freedom, and the foot of war had added its crushing tread to the extinction of slavery. The word "anti-slavery" was no longer distinctive. To-day the country was anti-slavery. The old reproach was taken away. The uncompromising demand for freedom to the oppressed was no longer needed. The men and women of this society were "fanatics," "incendiaries," or "infidels" no longer. They had not gone down to the millions, but the millions had come up to them. Henceforth the members of the society were to enter on a new work; not anti-slavery work, but the work of securing the education, the elevation, the political rights of property and franchise to the negro man; and in this we would be supported by and act with the masses of the American people.

WENDELL PHILLIPS and others opposed the proposition to dissolve, and on a vote the resolution was defeated.

New officers of the society were elected, as follows: President, JOHN T. SARGEANT; Vice-President, Miss M. T. SEVERANCE; Corresponding Secretary, CHARLES K. WHIPPLE.

Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Jan. 25.

The Senate passed a bill to-day authorizing railroad connection between Winchester and Strasburgh.

Several bills regulating the status of the freedmen, conferring various rights and privileges on the colored people, were also passed.

In the House the Committee reported against payment of the claim for steamers served by order of Gov. FLETCHER in 1861, on the ground chiefly that after the passage of the ordinance of secession all acts of the Richmond authorities were without authority and void.

Episcopal Church Matters.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Thursday, Jan. 25.

Rev. JOHN BARRETT KERFOOT, Bishop elect of the new diocese of Pittsburgh of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was consecrated to-day in Trinity Church, in the presence of a large congregation. Bishop HOPKINS, of Vermont, presided, assisted by Bishops MCILVAINE, of Ohio, WHITTINGTON, of Maryland, WILLIAMS, of Connecticut, TALBOT, of Indiana, CLARKSON, of Nebraska, COXE, of Western Pennsylvania. The services were deeply impressive. Bishop COXE preached a charge to the new Bishop.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

The New-York Quarantine—Debate in the Senate on Senator Littlejohn's Resolution—The Resolution Adopted—Reporters Not to be Excluded—Interesting Decision by Judge Smalley.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1866.

In the Senate this morning there was considerable discussion over the subject of quarantine for the port of New-York, pending Mr. LITTLEJOHN's resolution on that subject, heretofore printed in the TIMES, calling upon the general government for aid in the erection of suitable quarantine structures. Senator WHITE favored applying once more to New-Jersey to obtain leave to use Sandy Hook and Horseshoe Bay for quarantine purposes. He said the trouble heretofore had been the obstinacy of New-Jersey in the matter; but as the State had passed through a political revolution and had been placed right on other matters, perhaps it would now see reason in this affair of quarantine.

H. C. MURPHY said it was of no use to waste words about Sandy Hook or the Horseshoe. They cannot be had. It would be labor lost to spend time with the thick-headed inhabitants of New-Jersey, for Democrats and Republicans were all alike hostile to using these places for quarantine. The only practicable place was on West Bank Shoal, where an island could be made at a cost of $500,000 or $400,000 for quarantine purposes. He thought it high time for the Legislature to look the question in the face and take some action.

Mr. WHITE did not think the West Bank practicable, for he was informed that the tide would wash away the foundations of any quarantine buildings that might be constructed.

The resolution was adopted with but one dissenting vote, after some further discussion.

I will here state that Mr. LITTLEJOHN, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation in the House, will soon introduce a bill to provide suitable quarantine accommodations at the Port of New-York, which will provide for expending any appropriation that may be made by the general government, and failing such appropriation, will provide for doing the work at the expense of the State.

Dr. SAYRE, of New-York, is here looking after the quarantine question. He has also been before the House Committee on Public Health, medical colleges, &c., urging upon that committee the adoption of a bill which was defeated at the last session, enforcing compulsory vaccination as a preventive of the spread of small-pox upon all persons in the State. Dr. S. took occasion incidentally to express his views in relation to the Health Bill, which he decidedly opposed in its present shape. In the course of his remarks he criticised very severely the pamphlet issued by the Citizens' Committee in New-York, favoring the Health Bill, charging the authors of said pamphlet with having wilfully misrepresented him, and also with having made divers erroneous statements.

The greater portion of the time of the House was occupied to-day in discussing amendments to the rules, providing for a Grinding Committee of nine to relieve the General Orders. The rules were finally adopted as reported by the committee, with the exception that reporters for the press are still to be allowed to occupy seats where they can have access to papers at the clerk's desk. A Grinding Committee thus early in the session is something of an anomaly, but it may, perhaps, facilitate legislation in the matter of local bills.

The United States District Court, Judge SMALLEY presiding, is now in session in this city. Among the cases disposed of is one arising under the revenue laws, that has created a great deal of excitement in the adjoining County of Rensselaer. EDWIN BROWNELL, Esq., late County Clerk of Rensselaer County, was arrested, some time since, charged with making a fraudulent return of his income below the amount that it should have been stated. When the defendant was arraigned he pleaded guilty, throwing himself upon the mercy of the Court, and urging in extenuation that he had deducted from his income the amount of his election expenses, supposing it legitimate to do so, and presenting a petition numerously signed by citizens of Troy, urging the infliction of a light penalty in view of his previous good character and blameless public and private life. The Judge thereupon sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of $25 and costs of court. The question, aside from its local interest, may be of value as settling the point that electioneering expenses cannot be deducted from the income of a public officer.

PERSIMMON.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 25.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Requiring County Treasurers to give bonds to the State.

For the better equalization of assessment and taxation.

To submit the question of a new constitution to the people.

By Mr. COLLINS—To continue the improvement of the Hudson River. It appropriates $150,000.

By Mr. C. S. CORNELL—To amend the charter of the Dry Dock Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—Regarding Justices of the Peace and Police Justices, to pay over all fines collected by them to the Supervisors within thirty days after the collection of the same.

By Mr. FOLGER—To provide for the filing, preserving and exhibiting on demand, the affidavits taken on the issuing of a criminal process.

Also the bill providing that the State bounty bonds issued under the act of 1865 shall be registered bonds instead of coupon bonds.

Bills ordered to a third reading exempting from taxation the property of the Seamen's Aid Society.

QUARANTINE.

Mr. PIERSON, by unanimous consent, reported favorably on concurrent resolutions of the Assembly, applying to Congress for national aid in erecting proper buildings for quarantine purposes in the port of New-York. Mr. PIERSON explained that the committee had amended the resolution by striking out the word "instructed."

Mr. WHITE inquired whether the committee had taken into consideration the question of another site? As he understood it, just near Sandy Hook there is a bay—Horse Shoe Bay—that is the most eligible site for such a purpose to be found in any harbor in the United States, perhaps none more eligible in the world. The National Government has the right to cede this site for its own use; it is a natural location for quarantine; there are no residences within miles of it, and only one or two government buildings. He understood there was nothing in the way except objections on the part of the State of New-Jersey. The General Government has supreme right in the premises and where the welfare of the whole country is involved, he thought some arrangement may be made whereby this conveniently natural location may be secured, and the question forever put at rest. We need not go begging of the general government, for no citizen of this State acquainted with all the advantages to be gained, would object for a moment to a reasonable taxation for the erection of the buildings on the site.

Mr. PIERSON replied that the resolutions reported do not involve the question broached by the Senator from the Twenty-second. They relate merely to the furnishing of proper hospital and warehouse buildings. Did they involve the other question; if it did that he would be with the Senator; but he regarded that as a matter for after consideration, and it is worthy of careful attention.

Mr. WHITE could not understand why the resolutions under consideration are not susceptible of modification. They ask for the location of hospital buidings on the west shore. Why not ask instead that they be located on the spot of land indicated, on Horse Shoe Bay? It is just suited for such a purpose and nothing else. Nothing will grow upon it, and it is completely isolated. he understood it, the only thing in the way is—not to put too fine a point on the matter—the opposition of New-Jersey. But the people of that State have recently shown better judgment on a great political question, and may we not hope that they will act better said Mr. WHITE in this respect, now that the State government has been changed?

Mr. H. C. MURPHY said that the question of Sandy Hook and Horse Shoe Bay is not a new one. It has been before our Legislature for many years. Efforts of every description have been made to secure that location but ever without success or the slightest progress. Call it political lightness, or political darkness, New-Jersey cannot be moved. The people of both parties there have always stood out solidly against giving it to us, and say what you please they will not accede from their stubborn position. What are we to do then? The next best thing, and this is it, is to make land on the west shore and erect the buildings thereon. It will cost three or four hundred thousand dollars, but we cannot do better. It is much better than to go on as we are now, paying $40,000 or $50,000 a year for very poor temporary accommodations. Let us go ahead and get something permanent, asking the government to do what it ought, viz.: aid us by assuming its share of the cost. This is practical and advisable.

Mr. WHITE was still in favor of trying New-Jersey once more, and if she remains pig-headed, then go to the General government where the fee of the land belongs. As he was informed, there is only a question of legal etiquette between the government and New-Jersey in regard to this site. The government owns the ice, and can do with it as she pleases. He doubted the feasibility of the plan to make an island on the west shore for these buildings. He had assurances from reliable quarters to the effect that it is extremely doubtful whether such an island can be made at that point—whether it can be made permanent.

Mr. PIERSON contended that the question raised by the Senator from the Twenty-second, had no bearing upon the resolution before the Senate, and he (Mr. PIERSON) believed that had the committee passed upon the question of the site they would have traveled beyond the duty assigned them. He believed further the Senator to be in error in stating that the fee of Sandy Hook Point belonged to New-Jersey. The land was ceded to the government of New-Jersey for certain purposes and only for those purposes; and it is maintained by the people of that State that quarantine was not among those objects. If this be so, the powers of the general government in the premises are not as absolute as the Senator supposes.

Messrs. MURPHY and HOYT took exceptions to the amendment made by the committee whereby the word "requested" was substituted for "instructed" in the resolution addressed to the Senators from this State.

The amendment having been adopted, Mr. HOYT moved a reconsideration. Lost 8 to 16, and the resolutions were then adopted.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 25.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

For the relief of the Utica and Black River Railroad Company.

Appropriating $45,300 for the maintenance of the canals.

REPORTS.

By Mr. VANDENBURGH—To amend the Excise Law.

By Mr. SNYDER—To amend the Life and Health Insurance Act.

By Mr. STYLES—To amend the Newburgh city charter.

By Mr. HISCOCK—Relative to courts of record in times of epidemic disease.

The report of the Committee on Rules, providing for a standing committee of nine to take the place of the usual Grinding Committee, and limiting the number of reporters to fifteen who shall be assigned to seats on the floor by the Speaker, was adopted by 70 to 20. Adjourned.

THE BURNS CLUB.

Celebration of the One Hundred and Seventh Anniversary of the Poet's Natal Day—Autograph Letter of Burns—Address of Mr. Nicholson, and Hosea B. Perkins, Esq.

The Burns Club met at Ittner's Hotel, in Grand-street, last evening, to celebrate the One Hundred and Seventh Anniversary of the poet's birth. About 150 guests were present, among whom were Mr. JAMES LINEN, of California; HOSEA B. PERKINS, Esq.; EX-Alderman LONG; and Mr. COCHRANE, of Washington.

The dining-room was appropriately decorated with portraits of BURNS, and some excellent pictures of "Tam O'Shanter and the Witches," "The Cotter's Saturday Night," "The Burns Memorial," and a view of the poet's birthplace. Robertson's Band discoursed some excellent music during the evening, and Messrs. JAMES GIBSON, O. W. WAITE, ST. CLAIR HOGG, O. S. MORAN and DUNCANSON, added to the pleasures of the evening by some solos and duets given in excellent style.

After grace pronounced by Rev. R. G. MILLARD, the dinner, which was of a substantial character, was done full justice to, the arrival of the "haggis" being welcomed by the recitation of BURNS' address to that famous dish, which was given in a very excellent manner by Mr. JOHN MCINNES, second Vice-President of the Club.

After the cloth had been drawn, the chairman, Mr. JAMES NICHOLSON, made a few introductory remarks, giving a sketch of the history of the Burns' Club, of which he has been for the seventh time elected President. He stated that the club did not meet for social purposes merely, but also for intellectual entertainment, and invited those present to visit the club rooms at any time. Mr. NICHOLSON then said that to-night the club had met to celebrate the 107th anniversary of Scotland's best-loved poet—ROBERT BURNS—of whose life and early struggles with poverty the speaker gave an interesting sketch.

The regular toasts of the evening were then given in the following order:

"*The Day we Celebrate*"—A day which gave to the world one of her truest poets and noblest men.

The Genius of Burns.

Praise to the bard!—his words are driven
Like flower-seeds by the far winds sown,
Where'er beneath the sky of heaven
The birds of fame have flown.

This was responded to by Mr. HOSEA B. PERKINS, who, after giving an interesting account of the life, writings and genius of the great poet, concluded as follows:

He was the pet of the people, and in their idol today, for almost every poem he has written goes directly to the hearts of humanity, and the civilized world bows in pitying adoration at the shrine of his mighty genius. Who has done more to illustrate and beautify the domestic affections? Or who so happy and genial in the social circle? And if it is true that man's social nature is the best trait in the world's log, does not "Scotia's Bard" in this respect tower grandly above all other poets? That spirit at times so wild and stormy that burst forth in the glorious war ode,

"Scots, wha hae wi' Wallace bled!"

was softened into the warmest sympathy at the bare mention of misfortune, and the poor and oppressed of humanity found in him a sincere friend, a dauntless champion, a brave defender.

He was the possessor of rare conversational qualities. It is said that one of the most charming belles of the west of Scotland declared BURNS to be the most fascinating and agreeable person she ever knew; and the beautiful and accomplished Duchess of GORDON said in a letter to a friend that no man's conversation ever carried her so completely "off her feet" as ROBERT BURNS'. At one period of his life he took an interest in political matters, and viewed as a politician he was honest and independent. Politicians now-a-days are not much troubled in that way. That he was a patriot and loved his country with an intensity that knew no bounds we have only to peruse the proofs in many of his poems. His was not that blustering, spurious patriotism that animates many of the politicians of the present day—manufactured at ward meetings and primary elections, and that thunders forth in buncomb speeches at the "Pewter Mug" and Twenty-third-street den—but his was the natural patriotism of an honest and God-like soul. [Applause.]

At the age of thirty-seven all that was mortal of the "Scottish Shakespeare" was consigned to the common mother of us all; but, thank God! the glorious emanations of his great mind still live to console, to ennoble and to enrapture humanity. [Applause.] Yes, the light of his great genius yet lingers, gilding earth's loftiest spires with the undying charms of poetry, commanding for all time the admiration of the young, the generous and the brave. [Applause.] In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, let us be Scotchmen to-night. As an American I am willing to forget that I belong to the land of WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN and IRVING, and call on the sons of "proud old Albion" to cease to remember for a time that their morning drums beat round the world; that they claim a common kindred with SHAKSPEARE and MILTON, with HAMDEN and SYDNEY; I would say to the men of the "Green Isle," forget for an hour your suffering country's wrongs—say not a word of your Parliament in "College Green"—bid a brief adieu to the "Fenien Brotherhood, and let

"The harp that once through Tara's halls
The soul of music shed,
Now hang as mute on Tara's walls
As if that soul were fled.—

And sit here with the sons of old Scotia, and in imagination be on Yarro's classic shore, or by the silver singing Dee, enjoying a glorious night in the land of BURNS. [Great applause.]

The third regular toast was,

American—May the brightness of her promise be realized in the greatness of her future; may her stars never go out in darkness, nor the light of her glory depart.

Scotland—Her battle-fields are the monuments of freedom; her gray cairns are the sacred altars of liberty of conscience; and her intellectual greatness is acknowledged by the civilized world.

The Literature of America—Rising from its cradle a youthful giant—strong and vigorous—may its manhood be pure, noble and glorious.

Which was responded to by Mr. JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM.

The Literature of Great Britain and Ireland—In the future, as in the past, may it shine as a beacon to light us on the paths of virtue and truth.

Responded to by Mr. DUGALD CAMPBELL.

Sister Societies—

"Here's to them, this night, who meet
O'er the social bowl,
To raise to Colia's darling son
A monument of soul."

The Lasses—God's last best gift to man.

Which was responded to by Mr. ALEX. LUNDIE.

During the evening the following autograph letter of ROBERT BURNS was read by J. T. SEYMOUR, Esq., and presented by him to the club. The letter is in the well-known "school-boy" hand of the poet; is without date, and is believed to have been addressed to the proprietor of Mossgiel, the farm rented by BURNS:

SIR: the language of refusal is to me the most difficult language on earth, and you are the man of the world, excepting one of Rt. Hon'ble designation, to whom it gives me the greatest pain to hold such language. My Brother has already got money, and shall want nothing in my power to enable him fulfil his engagement with you, but to be security on so large a scale, even for a brother, is what I dare not do, except I were in such circumstances of life as that the worst that might happen could not greatly injure me.—I never wrote a letter which gave me so much pain in my life, as I know the unhappy consequence; I shall incur the displeasure of a gentleman for whom I have the highest respect and to whom I am deeply obliged.

I remain
Sir,
Yr oblided & very humble servant,
ROBT. BURNS.

MOSSGIEL, Friday morn:

Old Public School No. 14—Pleasant Reunion.

The pupils of Old Public School No. 14, (now No. 13,) who were taught by the venerable LEONARD HAZELTINE between the years 1834 and 1850, and are known as class No. 9, gave their honored teacher a fine banquet last evening at the Steuben House, in the Seventeenth Ward, within a stone's throw of the old school-house. The cloth having been removed, Mr. JAMES A. LUCAS, acting President, presented a beautiful and costly photograph album, containing pictures of the ninth class, which had been prepared for the guest of the evening. The album is in the finest binding of inlaid and embossed mother of pearl, and cost $50. The banquet hall was handsomely decorated with wreaths of evergreens and the beautiful flag of stars, under which was suspended a streamer bearing the legend "1835—WE COME AGAIN TO GREET YOU—1866," and over the table was a large rattan. Among the invited guests were Mr. Anson Willis, First Principal of Public School No. 14 from 1833 to 1836; Mr. John B. Stout, Cashier of the Tenth National Bank, Vice-Principal under Mr. Willis; Mr. David B. Scott, now Principal of Ward School No. 40, Vice-Principal of No. 14 from 1885 to 1849; Mr. Charles W. Lord, Assistant Teacher from 1843 to 1847; Capt. George W. Cooper, of the Monitor Regiment, No. 127, N. Y. V., Vice-Principal from November 1849 to July 1851; Mr. John Graff, Vice-Principal in 1851 and 1852, and Mr. R. Pettigrew, Vice-Principal from November 1852 to the present time.

Capt. Frederick C. Wagner, now his old teacher's master, he being now one of the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward; Henry Smith, Esq., Col. W. R. W. Chambers, R. M. DeWitt, Dr. Baldwin, John H. Price, Esq., Henry Ward, L. Hazeltine, Jr., of Class No. 6, are among those the reporter noticed who have been known in public life. The speeches were happily adapted to a reunion of schoolboys under the eye of their beloved old teacher. The recitation of ROBMAN DRAKE'S "American Flag," by Mr. WILLIAM H. SPENCER, one of the Ninth class, was received with marked applause.

At the close an Executive Committee was chosen for the current year, as follows: James A. Lucas, President; W. R. W. Chambers, Vice-President; J. K. Sibell, Secretary; J. R. Underwood, Treasurer; R. H. Mason, L. Hazeltine, Jr., F. C. Wagner, Lewis Neil, H. S. Smith, Ed. Foley, L. Place, C. S. Huntington.

The class, before separating, sung "Auld Lang Syne" with much spirit.

THE LIGHT GUARD BALL.

Brilliant Assemblage of Beauty and Fashion—Superb Decorations and Splendid Music.

The long-anticipated and much talked-of Light Guard ball came off last night at the Academy of Music, and the affair was, as usual, a grand success. The decorations were superb in their character and novel in their design, the music was charming and the company select and brilliant. In fact, it was the Light Guard ball, and as such was in every way a delightful and magnificent fête.

For thirty years the Light Guard have each Winter given one of their unique military and civic reunions, and have each successive season added to their already great reputation for the magnificence and completeness of their balls. The one given by them last night was, as usual with the Guard, an improvement upon their last, if that could be possible.

The Academy was superbly decorated with a profusion of flags and banners, and the entire interior presented a *coup d'œil* of rare beauty. The front of the boxes were draped with a collection of ensigns, representing all nations. The tiers above were handsomely decorated with armorial banners, presenting every line known to heraldry, while above were hung, in graceful folds, immense garrison flags, thus concealing the open spaces beyond. To each chandelier was suspended a gilded cage, imprisoning a silvery-voiced canary, who mingled their tuneful notes with the swell and crash of the bands, producing a delightful effect. The stage machinery was hidden by a spotless canopy richly fringed, and looped up with golden cords. The rear of the stage was appropriately decorated with trophies of American flags, field pieces, stacks of small arms, and the indispensable and never-forgotten knapsack. In the midst of this formidable array of military insignia blazed the words "Light Guard," with the date of their birth beneath, "1827." The ceiling of the auditorium was completely hidden by a canopy of storm flags, giving a neat finish to the entire ornamentation of the interior.

The floor was thrown open for promenade precisely at 10 o'clock, and the first set of the evening was formed half an hour later. The house was at that hour rapidly filling up, and by midnight the crush and cram was almost too great for comfort. The assemblage of beauty and fashion was both select and charming, and the superb toilettes present gave the room an appearance of gaiety and beauty rarely found in a ball-room.

Among the guests present we noticed Gen. Spicer, Gen. Aspinwall, Gen. Van Buren, Col. Le Gal, Col. Trafford, Officers of the Seventy-first, Major Blake, of Gen. Hooker's staff, Capt. Le Moyne, and Quartermaster Mickle of the Fifty-fifth, and others.

The police arrangements, under the direction of Capt. BRACKETT, of the Twenty-sixth, and Capt. CAMERON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, were admirable, and contributed greatly to the comfort of the guests of the evening.

Dancing was kept up until nearly daylight.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NEW STABLE FASTENING.—We have been shown an invention of a novel character, which will doubtless come into general use and be efficient in saving valuable property in times of conflagration. It is a method of fastening horses in their stalls without taking any knots in the halter, rope or strap, and which fastening may be instantaneously cast loose. It may be applied either to a single stall, or a dozen or fifty in a line may be so connected that by slipping a single bolt all the fifty are instantly set free. It will be seen of what immense utility this device will be in case of a fire occurring in the stable where several horses are accommodated. It is a lamentable fact that nowadays many horses are burned alive simply and only because they are tied fast and firm in their stalls and are unable to free themselves before they are suffocated by the smoke or destroyed by the advancing flames. This simple invention, which is both durable and cheap, at once does away with this horror, for by the pulling of a single bolt, which is situated by the door of the stable, all the animals are loosened and left at liberty to provide for their own safety as well as they can, and at least are not tied fast and held there to be roasted alive. This little affair, which is the invention of Mr. WILLIAM KLOENNE, of this city, has already been adopted by the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, and by the Adams Express Company at their extensive stables, and also by very many private citizens, all of whom unite in commending and recommending it, both on the score of convenience as well as of mercy to that noble animal—the horse.

THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—This enterprising company has added another to its fine fleet of steamers. The *Rising Star* is a side-wheel of most graceful model, and in her internal construction the latest improvements in naval architecture have evidently been taken advantage of. She is 315 feet in length, and 44 in breadth of beam, and in depth of hold 31 feet 6 inches. She has three decks, an engine of 100-inch cylinder, and 12 feet stroke, constructed at the Etna Iron Works. She has also two auxiliary engines, for hoisting in of cargo, &c., &c. An inspection of the details of decoration, into which we have not space to enter, would well repay the visitor to the really beautiful saloons on which money must have been freely spent to produce effects so pleasingly artistic, presenting at the same time the more necessary qualifications of comfort and endurance. Yesterday Capt. BELL and Chief Officer CORBETT received a number of visitors specially invited, all of whom expressed the pleasure the inspection gave them. If these gentlemen are as good sailors as they are courteous hosts, owners of them we shall never hear of the setting of the *Rising Star*.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.—Notwithstanding the enormous expenditure attending hotel life now-a-days, these establishments throughout our city are so crowded that they are unable to provide sufficient accommodations to meet the daily applications for room. The proprietors of the Metropolitan, to meet some of the demand upon them for space, have secured the contiguous property known as Niblo's Garden and Concert Saloon, which they have added to their establishment, already a village in point of population. By this addition they are enabled to enlarge their dining hall considerably and to provide bedroom accommodation for 200 additional guests.

THE CHATHAM-STREET ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY, on the body of JOHANNA MOORE, the little girl who was run over by a cart and killed in Chatham-street, on Wednesday evening. The jury found a verdict holding the driver, MICHAEL MITCHELL, responsible for the death of the deceased, by reckless driving. They also recommended a stricter enforcement of the existing laws against rapid driving than has hitherto been the rule. MITCHELL was required to furnish bail in $1,000, to await the return of the Grand Jury.

DISCOVERY OF BURGLARS' TOOLS.—During Wednesday night, while Officer MCCONNELL, of the Twentieth Precinct, was on duty at the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, in Thirtieth-street, he discovered a black bag lying in one corner of the gentlemen's sitting-room. Supposing that an owner might be found for it, he carried the bag to the station-house in Thirty-fifth-street, and on opening it a complete assortment of burglars' tools was found, consisting of a powerful drilling-machine, chisels, picks, keys, &c. No trace of the persons who left the bag has as yet been found. It is presumed that they were about operating in the vicinity.

FIRE IN EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET.—A supposed incendiary fire, which occurred last evening in the kindling wood yard of DICKS & VELTFERT, No. 300 East Fifteenth-street, destroyed several sheds and other property to the value of $3,000, which, however, is covered by policies in the Nicolas, Indemnity and Stuyvesant Companies, to the amount of $7,000. The police of the Eighteenth Precinct was early on the ground, and by the arrangements of Capt. CAMERON rendered valuable aid.

POST-OFFICE DIRECTORY FOR 1866.—Mr. J. DISTURNELL will publish in a few days a new Post-office Directory of all the offices in the United States and Canada. It will contain all essential information in regard to postal affairs—such as rules of the department, rates of postage, distances from Washington to the several county seats, and much else that will make such a volume valuable.

SEVENTH REGIMENT RECEPTION.—On account of the large number of invitations accepted by distinguished military and civil officials, the Committee of Arrangements has voted to limit the number of tickets to 1,600. Only 150 tickets remained unsold on Wednesday evening. The committee are determined that the house shall not be overcrowded, and the pleasure of the entertainment endangered.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A PORTER-HOUSE.—JOHN O'BRIEN, residing at Fort Hamilton, fell from his chair yesterday morning while conversing with a friend in the "House of Lords," an English chop-house, in Houston-street, and expired almost instantly. The coroner held an inquest on the body, when a verdict of death by the visitation of God, was given.

CHESS TOURNAMENT.—The protracted encounter between the two recognized champions of this tournay has been at length decided in favor of Capt. MACKENZIE, who succeeded in winning a third game of his veteran opponent last evening. The final state of the score thus is: MACKENZIE, 3; STANLEY, 1; drawn games, 2.

MOTHERS' PRAYER-MEETING.—A mother's prayer-meeting for the conversion of sons and husbands in the Eighth and adjoining wards is held every day at 3 P. M. in the Duane M. E. Church, Hudson-street, near Spring.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE HOMICIDE IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN—INVESTIGATION BEFORE CORONER LYNCH AND A JURY.—Coroner LYNCH resumed the investigation yesterday afternoon into the circumstances attending the death of JOHN MCDONALD, who was injured in a fight near the corner of Fifth-avenue and Eighth-street, on the 16th inst., from the effects of which he died at his residence in Van Brunt, near Sullivan-street, on the morning of the 23d inst. It appears that JOHN SOMMERFIELD and deceased got into a dispute, and the former knocked MCDONALD down, and after being down kicked him on the head, causing a fracture of the skull. SOMMERFIELD and several others supposed to be implicated, are now under arrest awaiting the result of the inquest. The following is the substance of the evidence taken:

John Du Four, Police Sergeant at the Fiftieth Precinct, testified that he saw deceased sitting on the stoop of Molloy's store, corner of Fifth-avenue and Eighth-street, about six and a half o'clock, on the evening of the 16th inst.; Malloy was holding him and feeling about the head; his appearance indicated that he was very much intoxicated; was told that some one had knocked him down, but on examination failed to discover any injuries; Molloy said he would take him home, or witness would have arrested him for drunkenness; saw him next morning, and he looked as if recovering from a debauch.

Thomas Cullen, employed in Charles Foster's livery-stable on Fifth-avenue, testified that Sommerfield came into the stable about six o'clock in the evening of the 15th instant, for the purpose of wiping blood from his face; procured a pail of water, a cloth and sponge, and aided him; when he was cleaned, Sommerfield left; in a few minutes thereafter, witness came out and saw John McDonald, the deceased, lying on the walk, Sommerfield kicking him; struck him six or seven times on the head and in the ribs with his boots; witness told Sommerfield to stop or he would hit him; he did stop, and witness returned to the stable to finish his work; some parties were about, but could not tell who they were, except Daniel Foster, who was standing on the stoop near Molloy's at the time; did not know who knocked McDonald down; Sommerfield told witness in the stable that he (Sommerfield) had been struck with a slung-shot in Molloy's store; saw Isaac and Alexander Carroll in the street at the time Sommerfield was fighting McDonald; Daniel and Alexander Foster were also in the vicinity.

Cornelius H. Murphy, M. D., a practical physician and surgeon, testified to attending McDonald from the 18th inst. up to the time of his decease; found him suffering from compression of the brain; he was somewhat unconscious, but could at times answer a question in a rational manner; symptoms of concussion of the brain never left deceased during the time witness attended him.

Alex. Carroll, a cartman in New-York, testified to stabling his horses in Foster's stables, on Fifth-avenue, near Eighth-street; arrived about six o'clock P. M. on the evening of the 16th inst., and put up the horses, when he heard that a man had been cut; saw Sommerfield come into the stable, and Cullen washing him off; witness went to Molloy's, and coming out to get on a car, Sommerfield came out of the stable; heard one say to him: "There is the man that struck me;" did not know who it was; presently heard a man falling, and turning around, saw some one lying on the walk; did not see any one knock or beat the man in the street; did not see any one strike Sommerfield.

James Cunry, employed in a stone cutting yard on the Fifth-avenue, near Third-street, testefies that he called at Molloy's on the evening of the 15th instant, in company with deceased; understood while there that James McCarty and Summerfield had some words about Fenianism; heard Sommerfield call McDonald a sucker; took two drinks and left; when near the corner of Ninth-street, saw Sommerfield in the act of getting up from the sidewalk; he was on his hanes and knees: witness went back to Molloy's and was knocked down by some one; did not know who it was; did not see McDonald struck; did not see anyone strike Sommerfield.

Andrew J. Willets sworn: Am a practising physician and surgeon; on Thursday, the 23d of January, 1866, made a post-mortem examination of the body of John McDonald, in Van Brunt-street, near Sullivan; an external view of the body revealed the following appearances: On the forehead, near the hair and at the medium line, was a verticle cut one and a half inches and one-eighth inch wide at its central part; on the temple between the eye and ear, but somewhat nearer the latter, was another verticle cut one and a half inches in length an eighth of an inch at its greatest width; the forehead and temple of the left side showed marks of bruising; over the nose were three wounds, apparently of recent leech bites; on the back of the neck, and on the calves of the legs, the cuticle had been separated as if by blisters; pupils of the eyes moderately dilated; upon opening the body, the organs of the chest and abdomen were found in a healthy condition; the scalp of the left side and fore part of the head was greatly infiltrated with blood; the skull on the same side had sustained a fracture running nearly in a straight line from behind forwards six inches and a half, terminating in two small branches, each three-fourths of an inch in length. On the surface of the brain, between it and the dura mater, was an effusion of blood estimated from five to six ounces, this effusion occupying chiefly the anterior portions of the skull. The deceased, JOHN MCDONALD, in my opinion, came to his death from apoplexy of the brain, and that this apoplexy was the result of external injuries. The injuries might have been inflicted with a blunt instrument. A kick with a boot might have the same effect.

At this stage of the proceedings the investigation was adjourned till Monday next at 10 o'clock P. M.

THE SENTENCE OF THE MURDERER OF OTERO.

GONZALES AND SALVADOR, convicted of the murder of OTERO, are to be arraigned before the King's County Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Saturday morning, for sentence

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD WORKS—LOSSES AND INSURANCE.—The destruction of the Atlantic White Lead Works, at the foot of Gold-street and Hudon-avenue, on Wednesday night, involved a loss of about $250,000. Nothing but masses of ruins remained yesterday morning. New structures will be commenced as soon as the weather will permit, and it is expected that by the 1st of April next work will again be resumed. The insurances on buildings and contents are as follows:

Lorrilard	$5,000	National	$5,000
Phenix, Boston	5,000	Equitable	5,000
Commonwealth	5,000	Long Island	5,000
International	5,000	Mechanics', L. I.	5,000
Relief	5,000	Atlantic, Brooklyn	5,000
Empire City	5,000	Star	5,000
Phenix, Penn	5,000	Humboldt	5,000
Lenox	5,000	Mercantile	5,000
Yonkers, N. Y.	5,000	Home	5,000
Hoffman	5,000	Germania	5,000
Irving	5,000	Standard	5,000
Importers', Troy	5,000	Brooklyn	5,000
Citizens'	5,000	Market	5,000
Williamsburgh City	5,000	Harmony	5,000
Rutgers	2,500	Clinton	5,000
Pacific	5,000	New-York Fire Co	5,000
Beekman	5,000	Hanson	5,000
Royal, London	5,000	Resolute	5,000
Fireman's	5,000	Metropolitan	5,000
Howard	5,000	Knickerbocker	5,000
Total			$210,000

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT—Jan. 26.—Nos. 35, 70, 15, 22, 41, 38, 109, 110, 115, 117, 120, 121, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT—Jan. 26.—Nos. 54, 59, 56, 74, 78, 79.

NEW-JERSEY.

A BETTER OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.—A public meeting, by coöperation of all the churches, was held last evening in the Wayne-street Reformed Dutch Church, Jersey City, in behalf of the better observance of the Sabbath, at which Hon. B. F. RANDOLPH presided. The proceedings were commenced by prayer by Benj. IMBRIE, and reading of Scriptures by Dr. MATTISON. Rev. P. D. VAN CLEEF, chairman of a committee appointed at an informal meeting of citizens, read a report in which they suggest the appointment of a permanent Sabbath Committee, similar to that in New-York; also the adoption of a memorial to be presented to the Common Council, asking that body to enforce the law relating to the Sunday liquor traffic, &c. Interesting addresses were delivered by Dr. SCHAFF, Secretary of the New-York Sabbath Committee, and Dr. BISHOP, of New-York, after which the meeting, which was largely attended, adjourned.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM SUFFOCATION.—About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, Policeman JAMES ONSLOW, residing at No. 184 York-street, Jersey City, narrowly escaped death by suffocation. It appears that Mrs. ONSLOW went out to market, leaving a kettle of beans cooking on the stove, and from which the water boiled out, causing them to burn. Upon the return of Mrs. ONSLOW, she found the kitchen filled with a dense smoke, and discovered her husband, who was sleeping in an adjoining room, lying insensible. Dr. WATSON was at once called in, and he administered restoratives, which had the desired effect, and last evening the patient was considered out of danger.

HUGHES ADMITTED TO BAIL.—JAMES HUGHES, of the firm of ALLEN, HUGHES & RILEY, late bounty brokers, who was committed to the Essex County Jail in default of $30,000 bail, on a charge of defrauding recruits out of $126,000, was admitted to bail on Wednesday afternoon in the sum of $10,000. The examination of witnesses in this case was commenced before the Grand Jury of the United States District Court, in Trenton, on Wednesday.

MASONIC SURPRISE PARTY.—Last night the lodge-room of Hoboken Lodge, No. 35, F. & A. M., at Odd Fellows' Hall, in Hoboken, was invaded by the lady friends of the lodge. A grand supper was soon set out, to which the gentlemen were invited, and after the tables were cleared away, the balance of the evening was devoted to terpsichorean exercises.

Letter from President Johnson.

ANDREW JOHNSON and R. M. BROWN were boys together in Raleigh, N. C.; the former is now 57 and the latter 52 years of age. Mr. BROWN describes ANDREW at that time as well-built, full of life and energy, active, adventurous, and true to his boyhood associates.

In september last Mr. BROWN addressed a letter to President JOHNSON, who made the following reply, which is published in the Raleigh papers:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1865.

To Mr. R. M. Brown, New-Hill, Wake Co., N. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have received and read your letter of the 1st instant, and thank you for its kind tone, and for the interest you still have in one of your "old boyhood associates."

I regret as much as any can regret the sad devastation and havoc occasioned by the war, and I trust that now all our people will devote themselves to the pursuits of peace, and to cherishing a love for the government which our fathers founded. If they do so, our nation cannot fail to have a growth and grandeur greater than that of any nation that has preceded it in history.

Believe me very truly your friend,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Earthquake in Caracas.

On the 15th December last, as we learn by advices received by ship *White Wing*, from Venezuela, the city of Caracas was visited by two shocks of earthquake. The first and most severe one was about 5, and the second about 9 P. M. The shocks were very strong and marked in character, and seemed to proceed from southeast to northwest. No very material damage was caused, though several walls in houses were cracked.

The whole population was stricken with affright, rushing pale and ghastly out into the streets, some in tears, others on their knees, saying their prayers. Many took their beds out of their houses, and slept in the open plazas. Large processions paraded the streets at midnight, led by the priests, chanting their prayers. Many families have left the city to sojourn in the country till the danger is past.

On Monday following, the 18th, a third shock was felt, much like the two former, except slighter and of shorter duration; but it caused no cause more general alarm than the first. People quit their employments, the Government House was emptied of its employes and closed. Even the President of the Republic found himself rushing into the street for safety. At evening, lights were ordered to be placed in the windows to honor the Archbishop, who was to pass through certain streets, praying for the city.

The shocks extended to Laguayra, Puerto Cabello, Valencia, and all other places heard from. It is feared these shocks are premonitions of a more serious one, as in 1812, when a third of the city was destroyed.

"Epitaphs are not always veracious, but they are more truthful than the labels of the so-called foreign perfumes now sold in this market. Don't be duped by these printed fables. They are counterfeit presentments, covering counterfeit articles. PHALON'S 'Night-Blooming Cereus' is, on the other hand, precisely what it purports to be—a pure, unimpeachable staple of the toilet."—*Chicago Times.*

NEW-

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
ALL ISSUES OF
UNITED STATES STOCKS,
INCLUDING
6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1864.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1865.
5 PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, 1ST, 2D AND 3D SERIES.
6 PER CENT. CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.

ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS, for the PURCHASE and SALE of Government Stocks executed ON FAVORABLE TERMS and with DISPATCH. Also for all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES OF 1864 BOUGHT and SOLD. VERMILYE & CO.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of
UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.
Agents for the sale of the
UNITED STATES 30-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS, issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R., and of the
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.
Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the
REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

H. CLEWS. GEO. H. BEND.
WM. B. BEND. THEO. S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.
All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.
DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.
Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES
which may be checked for without notice.
Collections made promptly on all points.
Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.
Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK,
RECEIVE MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
and allow interest at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum on daily balances, which may be checked for at sight.
NEGOTIATE LOANS AND BUSINESS PAPER.
EXECUTE PROMPTLY ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD.
BUY AND SELL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES ON COMMISSION.
MAKE COLLECTIONS ON ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
JOHN J. CISCO,
(Late of the United States Treasury in New-York,)
JOHN ASHFIELD CISCO.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD,
BROKERS
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
A. G. NORWOOD, JNO. F. LOCKWOOD,
of the N. Y. Stock Exchange. late of Buffalo.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 94 BROADWAY AND NO. 6 WALL-ST.
Dealers in government and other securities.
Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency, subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

TRAVELING CREDITS.
Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

MARVIN & WHITE, BANKERS.
No. 66 BROADWAY and No. 19 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK.
Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought on commission. Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 28, 1865.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of an act of the General Assembly, hereto annexed, proposals are invited and will be received for thirty days, expiring Jan. 31, 1866, for the purchase of one million dollars of bonds of the State, payable in twenty years, bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of eight per centum per annum, and secured by the pledge of all the proceeds of the sales of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State.
Bids will be received as low as one thousand dollars, to be addressed to the Governor of the State, and indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Bonds."
For the information of capitalists and others who may wish to invest in these bonds, a statement is annexed, prepared by the Register of the Land Office, showing the number of acres of swamp land remaining unsold, and from which, it will be seen, the security offered for the redemption of the bonds and the payment of the accruing interest, is ample and certain. With the present depreciation of paper currency below the standard of gold, these bonds offer inducements for investment of capital that cannot fail to be appreciated by the moneyed men of the country. J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of Louisiana.

[No. 35.]
AN Act to authorize the Governor to issue the bonds of the State for the amount of one million of dollars and to provide for the payment of the same, to defray the expenses of building levees, in accordance with the contracts made by him and the Levee Commissioners appointed for that purpose.
SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened*, That the Governor of this State is hereby authorized to issue the bonds of the State, to be signed by him, and countersigned by the Secretary of State, and sealed with the seal of the State, in sums as he shall think proper, up to the amount of one million of dollars, payable in twenty years, and bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of eight per centum per annum
SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the Governor, in conjunction with the Board of Levee Commissioners, shall advertise for thirty days in the official paper, and two other papers, published in the City of New-Orleans, for proposals for the purchase of the bonds issued under the provisions of this act; and upon the receipt of the bids the Governor and Board of Commissioners shall have the power to accept or reject the same, as they may deem best: provided that in the event of the bids being under par and rejected, the Governor and Board of Commissioners shall be and are hereby authorized to pledge said bonds, or any part thereof, to borrow the money necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, until the Legislature shall otherwise provide or direct.
SEC. 3. *Be further enacted, &c.*, That to secure the payment of the said bonds and all interest that may accrue thereon, all the proceeds of the sale of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State are hereby pledged.
SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, that if during the year, the proceeds of the sale of public or swamp lands belonging to the State so pledged for the redemption of said bonds after reserving an amount sufficient to meet the interest coupons, there should be a surplus, said surplus shall be applied to the purchase from the lowest bidder of such bonds issued under this act, and the Governor and the Commissioners or a majority of them, shall have the right of rejecting all bids, demanding more than the face of the bonds, for which purpose public notice shall be given by the Governor in the official gazette and one other gazette in or out of the State, for sixty days, inviting proposals from bondholders for the sale of the bonds herein described.
SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect from and after date.
(Signed) DUNCAN S. CAGE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) ALBERT VOORHIES,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved Dec. 22, 1865.
(Signed) J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
J. H. HARDY, Secretary of State.
Statement of unsold Swamp Lands in the different land offices of the State of Louisiana:

District.	Unsold Swamp Lands on the 1st Nov, 1861.	Sold since Nov. 1, 1861.	Swamp Lands remaining unsold.
Southwestern	2,002,286 57	75,506 36	1,926,780 21
North Red River	813,798 48	50,696 37	763,102 11
Northwestern	295,403 88	54,546 63	240,857 25
Greensburg	214,329 61	20,141 30	194,188 31
Southeastern	1,524,112 90	4,172 84	1,519,940 06
Total	4,849,931 44	205,083 50	4,644,867 94

ADOLPH DUPRE,
Register of Land Office.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.
Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking, under the act aforesaid.
[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 28d day of December, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARK,
No. 1,624. Comptroller.

TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 10 PINE-ST.
AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES of the TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY, held Jan. 15, 1866, a dividend of One Per Cent. upon their capital stock of one million dollars, was declared payable Feb. 2, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 22 to Feb. 2, inclusive.
J. P. HOGARTH, Secretary.

NEW YORK AND SANTA FE MINING COMPANY OF NEVADA.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders for choice of officers and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Pine-st., on WEDNESDAY, 7th of February, at 12 o'clock M. JOHN J. OSBORN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1866.

RAILROAD NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will take place at the office of the company, Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1866. LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.
DUBUQUE, Jan. 2, 1866.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor over Park bank

FINANCIAL.

STEPHEN H. CONDICT, New-York. DAVID JENNINGS, Charleston, S. C.
BYRON SHERMAN, New-York. WM. M. TUNNO, Savannah, Ga.

CONDICT, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Give special attention to collections throughout the Southern States. Solicit deposits, subject to check at sight, from banks, bankers and individuals, and allow interest by agreement. Execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of gold, and of government and other securities.
Sell Foreign Exchange, and buy and sell Exchange on Charleston and Savannah.
D. JENNINGS & CO., Charleston, S. C. W. M. TUNNO & CO., Savannah, Ga.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

BANKERS,
NO. 36 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL
U. S. 6 PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
AND ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
MARCH, MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER
Coupons Cashed in Gold.
We have also for sale a full assortment of
COMMERCIAL PAPER,
comprising the leading names of Houses in the DRY GOODS, COMMISSION and JOBBING, HAT and CAP, GROCERS, and other trades, at rates varying from
7 TO 15 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
BANKS and INVESTORS out of the city will be supplied with lists of names and rates, on application by mail

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.
Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

STATE AID BONDS.
Interest at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
IN GOLD,
Payable semi-annually,
Guaranteed and paid by the
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 160 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.
FISK & HATCH, BANKERS.

A. J. MAYER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 46 Exchange-place, up stairs, New-York.

MANGAM & TALBERT,
BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY.
NO. 14 BROAD-ST.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
DIRECTORS.
A. A. LOW, W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
L. VON HOFFMAN, GEORGE D. CRAGIN,
JONATHAN THORNE, HERMAN MARCUSE,
JOEL WOLFE, RICHARD LATHERS,
JAMES B. JOHNSTON, MARTIN BATES,
DAVID DOWS, C. F. DAMBMANN,
U. A. MURDOCK, NOAH L. WILSON.
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President pro tem.
JAMES P. WALLACE, Vice-President.
SAMUEL G. OGDEN, Treasurer.

CASH
ADVANCES
MADE ON
MERCHANDISE, IN STORE AND IN TRANSIT, STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES.
Also, on shipments to Europe.
This company is prepared to take the management of real and personal estate, to negotiate loans for States and corporations, and to collect interest, coupons, &c. Certificates of deposits will be issued, bearing interest.

BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Give particular attention to the purchase and sale on commission of all kinds of EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH, BANK, INSURANCE, CITY RAILROAD and MANUFACTURING STOCK; CITY, COUNTY, STATE, NATIONAL and other BONDS. Gold and Silver bought and sold. Coupons collected.
REFERENCE.
AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
NO. 29 BROADWAY,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for use in all the principal cities in the
ISLAND OF CUBA.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE ALADDIN PETROLEUM COMPANY as required by statute:
Amount of Capital Stock $100,000
The whole of the capital stock is full paid, having been issued for the purchase of mining property.
The whole amount of existing debts of said company is $300.—Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1866.
CHARLES L. NOE, President.
J. M. ROBERTSON, E. YATES, } Trustees.
City and County of New-York, ss: ALEXANDER L. MACNAB, of said city, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Secretary of the Aladdin Petroleum Company, and that the above statement is true to the best of his knowledge and belief. A. L. MACNAB, Secretary.
Sworn to before me this 25th day of January, 1866.
S. L. MACOMBER,
Notary Public, City and County New-York.
[Five cent stamp canceled.]

OFFICE OF BREVOORT INSURANCE CO., No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.
AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held this day, the following gentlemen composing the third class were elected directors for three years ensuing:
M. B. SPAULDING, EDWARD A. BIBBY,
GEORGE W. POWERS, ALFRED P. ARNOLD,
FREDERICK C. OAKLEY, JOSEPH F. SANXAY,
F. J. HOSFORD, HIRAM GAGE,
J. M. TOBIN, CHAS. S. PELL,
BENJAMIN W. FLOYD, D. D. STARIN,
OLIVER BRYAN, MARTIN A. HOWELL.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board James C. Harriott was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE MISSISQUOI BANK, FORMERly located and doing business at Sheldon, Franklin County, Vermont, having been represented insolvent and enjoined by the Court of Chancery, and the undersigned appointed receiver, and the time limited to six months from this date within which the creditors of said bank must present and prove their claims against said bank, creditors are hereby notified that the undersigned will receive such claims at the banking-house of said bank, in Sheldon, Vermont. D. D. WEAD, Receiver.
SHELDON, Vermont, Jan. 17, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 170 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT books for the subscription of the additional capital of one hundred thousand dollars, will be open at the office of the company until the 31st inst.
The present shareholders will be entitled to an award equal to fifty per cent. of their stock.
H. C. BEACH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1865.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was
Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of January, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 20th day of January, and opened on the 3d day of February. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

BROAD TOP COAL AND IRON COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for the election of seven directors for the ensuing year will be held (in conformity with the laws of Pennsylvania) at Carlisle's Hotel, Morrisville, Penn., on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. The polls will be open until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 7th to the 13th February.
FRED. G. SCRIBA, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders for choice of officers and transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Pine-st., on MONDAY, 5th FEBRUARY, at 12 o'clock M. JOHN J. OSBORN, Sec.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1866.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1866.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Managers of this company, held on the 16th inst., THOMAS DICKSON, Esq., was elected Vice-President, in place of Robert Soutter, Esq., resigned.
J. C. HARTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Feb. 5, 1866.
Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

$100 REWARD.—MISSING—FIVE ILLINOIS State bonds, $1,000 each, Nos. 1,174, 1,175, 1,176, 1,177 and 1,178. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same. The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, for their return, by JAS. L. BERRIEN, No. 338 Broome-st., corner Bowery.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the American Honduras Company, for the election of trustees, will take place at the office of the company, No. 25 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M. HENRY QUINTEL, Jr., Sec'y.

FINANCIAL.

EWELL & CLARKE.

(SUCCESSORS TO STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,)
BANKERS & BROKERS.
No. 57 Exchange-place and No. 19 Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK.
Prompt attention given to the purchase and sale on commission of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BONDS, RAILROAD and PETROLEUM STOCKS.
Mail and telegraphic orders executed with dispatch.
Interest allowed on deposits.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.
STATEMENT
OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
Nos. 108 and 110 Broadway,
ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1865.

Unearned Premiums, Jan. 1, 1865		$319,661 96
Premiums received in 1865, as follows:		
On Marine risks	$537,380 55	
On Fire risks	844,905 38	—$1,382,285 93
Total Premiums		$1,701,947 89
Premiums marked off as earned from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1865	$1,398,532 24	
Less Return Premiums	103,186 18	
Net Earned Premiums		$1,295,346 06
Losses paid during the year.		
On Marine risks	$332,997 07	
On Fire risks	373,397 57	
Total losses	$706,394 64	
Reserved for losses unadjusted	157,996 99	
Expenses, Reinsurance, Commissions and Taxes, (less interest received)	275,340 53	—$1,139,731 16
Net Profit		$155,614 90

CAPITAL.

The Capital of said Company actually paid up in cash is	$1,000,000 00
The surplus on the 1st day of January, 1866	644,148 48
Total amount of Capital and Surplus	1,644,148 48

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1866.

Amount of cash on hand and in bank	$170,535 50
Amount of cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission	73,420 57
Amount of U. S. 6s of 1881	107,000 00
Amount of U. S. 10-40 5 per cent. bonds	7,000 00
Amount of U. S. 5-20 6 per cent. bonds	13,000 00
Amount of U. S. compound interest note	500 00
Amount of U. S. 7-30 Treasury notes	648,700 00
Amount of bank stocks and other miscellaneous securities	13,300 00
Amount of loans on bonds and mortgages, being first lien of record, on unincumbered real estate	222,880 00
Amount of loans on collateral, payable on demand	181,126 43
Amount of other miscellaneous items	25,150 75
Amount due for fire premiums on policies issued at office	32,550 90
Amount due for marine premiums on policies issued at office	45,395 85
Amount of bills receivable for premiums on marine risks	93,280 13
Interest due and accrued, but not yet payable	11,288 35—$1,644,148 48

The Board of Directors have this day resolved to pay a dividend of
SIX PER CENT.
on the outstanding Certificates of Profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday the 5th of March next; also a dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.
on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Cash on demand; also a dividend of
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
in scrip, on the net earned Participating Premiums of the Company for the year 1865, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 2d day of April next.
DIRECTORS.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, HENRY PARISH,
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, DUDLEY B. FULLER,
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, JOHN A. GRAHAM,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
BOWES R. MCILVAINE, CHARLES P. KIRKLAND,
FREDERICK H. WOLCOTT, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, JR.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG, WATSON E. CASE,
JOHN C. HENDERSON, LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, J. LORIMER GRAHAM, JR.
PASCHAL W. TURNEY, SAMUEL D. BRADFORD,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO, GEO. W. HATCH.
OFFICERS.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice-President.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, JR., 2d Vice-Prest.
H. H. PORTER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS IN THE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—By order of the Board of Directors, a requisition of five dollars ($5) per share has been made on the stock of this company, payable by the 1st day of February, at the office of Messrs. Hart & Purcell, No. 74 Broadway. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, President.

REMOVAL.—THE OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has been removed to their new building, No. 175 Broadway
DEC. 28, 1865.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD RESIDUARY SCRIP purchased by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
Free from government tax, allowed at
METROPOLITAN SAVING BANK,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Free from government tax.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th av. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M; Monday and Thursday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. SIX PER CENT INTEREST, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOS CHRISTY, Pres.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
The firm of STURGES, BENNET & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOSIAH S. BENNET retires from business. The remaining partners will sign in liquidation.
JONATHAN STURGES,
JOSIAH S. BENNET,
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
FREDERICK STURGES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1865.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
No. 125 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.
The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of STURGES, ARNOLD & CO.
JONATHAN STURGES,
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
FREDERICK STURGES,
EDWARD STURGES.

DISSOLUTION.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1866.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of McALPIN & BARRACLOUGH, at No. 78 Catharine-st., in this city, has this day been mutually dissolved.
WILLIAM H. McALPIN,
JAMES BARRACLOUGH.
N. B.—The business will hereafter be continued by the undersigned, at the same store.
WM. H. McALPIN.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The firm of MARVIN, INGHAM & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, S. R. INGHAM having sold his interest to the other copartners, who are authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation, having taken all the assets and assumed all the liabilities, and who will continue the Banking business under the firm name of MARVIN & WHITE. CHAS. B. MARVIN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1866. S. R. INGHAM,
S. V. WHITE.

THIS CERTIFIES THAT ROBERT B. MINTURN, JOHN W. MINTURN, ELIAS WADE, JR., and JOHN N. AHMAN, all of whom reside in the City of New-York, and WILLIAM H. SWAN, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, and who have heretofore carried on, in the City of New-York, a business with foreign countries, under the copartnership-name or firm of GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., intend, on and after the date hereof, to contnue the said business under the same firm.
(Signed) ROBERT B. MINTURN,
(Signed) JOHN W. MINTURN,
(Signed) ELIAS WADE, JR.,
(Signed) J. N. AHMAN,
(Signed) WILLIAM H. SWAN.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.
[U. S. Stamp, 10 cents. canceled.]
City and County of New-York, ss.: On this nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, before me came ROBERT B. MINTURN, JOHN W. MINTURN, ELIAS WADE, JR., JOHN N. AHMAN and WILLIAM H. SWAN, all to me personally known to be the persons describe in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged the execution thereof.
[L. S.] ADAM P. PENTZ, Notary Public.
[U. S. Stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]
Filed with the Clerk of the County of New-York, January twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The firm of DE LA VERGNE, SWAN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WINFIELD S. WILBER having sold his interest to the other copartners, who are authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation having taken all the assets, assumed all the liabilities, who alone are authorized to sign in liquidation, and who will continue the Produce Commission business at the old store, No. 95 Barclay-street, New-York, under the firm name of DE LA VERGNE, SWAN & CO., the remaining partners having associated with them Mr. N. D. HARE in the place of Mr. W. S. WILBER, who retires from the firm.
WINFIELD S. WILBER,
J. C. DE LA VERGNE,
H. S. SWAN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

NOTICE.—MR. HOWELL L. WILLIAMS, JR., and Mr. WILLIAM W. GANDY have been admitted as partners in my business, which will hereafter be continued under the firm of SHEPPARD GANDY & CO.
JAN. 1, 1866. SHEPPARD GANDY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. GEO. CARRINGTON TAYLOR has become a member of our firm from this date. READ, TAYLOR & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866. No. 9 Maiden-lane.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FOR SALE—A BLACK WALNUT BOOK-CASE, of superior workmanship, made to order on Parisian design; also, fine bronzes and a large and choice assortment of French and English books, elegantly and uniformly bound. Apply at No. 161 East 12th-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money; goods warranted and delivered free; furniture in suits.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL HUMAN eyes made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH & P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, of Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE,
CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway.
Cash Capital, ... $500,000 00
Surplus, ... 1,032,889 34
$1,532,889 34
Three-fourths of the Profits of the Business Divided to its Customers, without imposing on them any liability whatever.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.
This Company has this day declared
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
OF
SEVEN PER CENT.
to its Stockholders, payable to them, or their legal representatives, on and after THURSDAY, 11th inst.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.
GEBHARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY.
Cash Capital, - - - - - $200,000
Assets, - - - - - - - - - 252,000
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on the first day of February, free of government tax.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 135 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.
JAN. 25, 1866.
A dividend of FIVE per cent., free of government tax, was THIS DAY declared by the board payable on demand. JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 347 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 9, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.
J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, will be paid on the first day of February next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared an interest dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December ultimo, of THREE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. on the PREFERRED STOCK.
Also, a Dividend of FOUR Per Cent. on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK.
Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 5th day of February, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on Saturday, the 20th inst., and be reopened on Wednesday, the 7th of February.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW YORK, January 11, 1866.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st.
The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until Monday, 29th inst. By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION CO., OFFICE NO. 2 NASSAU-ST., CORNER WALL, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of government tax) payable on and after Feb. 1. Transfer books will remain closed until 2d February.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. (free of government tax,) payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February next.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 29th to the 31st of January, inclusive.
By order.
WILLIAM. H. REBLET, Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST Dividend of Three and a half Per Cent. on the capital stock, (free of government tax,) has this day been declared, payable on demand.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1866.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN per cent. has been declared, payable on demand, at the office of the company, No. 68 Wall-st.
By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVING decided to change the dividends from March and September to January and July, have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. free from government tax, payable Jan. 8. The transfer books will close 3d and open 10th January. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.
By order. WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 17, 1866.
THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable Feb. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from all tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE CO., MALDEN, Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 8, 1866.
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, NO. 3.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock was this day declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Feb. 1, 1866.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 1st February next. JAS. H. RIELLY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. For building a sewer in Jane-street, from Eighth to Greenwich-avenue.
2. For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, from Fifth to Seventh-avenue.
3. For paving Twentieth-street with trap-block, from Third to Fourth-avenue.
4. For building a sewer in Seventy-eighth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.
5. For paving Fifty-fifth-street with trap-block, from Third to Fourth-avenue.
6. For paving Seventy-first-street with trap-block, from Third to Fourth-avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Jane-street, from Greenwich-avenue to Eighth-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street to the extent of half the block from Fifth to Seventh-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Twentieth-street to the extent of half the block from Third to Fourth-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Seventy-eighth-street to the extent of half the block from Third to Fourth-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-fifth-street to the extent of half the block from Third to Fourth-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Seventy-first-street to the extent of half the block from Third to Fourth-avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 26, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at the session thereof now being held at the City of Albany, for the passage of an act to incorporate the Astoria and Yorkville Horse Railroad Company, with a capital stock of $50,000, to be formed for the purpose of constructing, equipping and operating a horse railroad upon the 1st-av., Avenue A, 86th, 91st and 92d sts., in the City of New-York.
DATED Jan. 17, 1866.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES AUCTION SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on FRIDAY, Jan. 26, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Revenue Cutter Storehouse, Quarantine, Staten Island, by order of
C. P. CLINCH, Esq., S. D. Collector of the port,
1 32-pounder iron rifled gun.
4 32-pounder light shell guns.
2 32-pounder heavy shell guns.
Gun carriages and slides.
Boxes shell and shot.
1 iron armor, weight 3,200 pounds.
Iron forge, &c., &c., &c.
Also, by order of the
LIGHTHOUSE BOARD.
Scrap iron, copper, brass and composition.
About 4,000 lighthouse lamp chimnies.
Also, by order of
SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., U. S. Cotton Agent.
The wooden sheds built for storing cotton.
Lot of damaged cotton and pickings.
Lot of junk; 32 cotton trucks.
Terms cash; catalogues may be obtained of the auctioneers.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold, at public auction, at Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 20th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of ordnance stores of inferior quality, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:
974 carbines, various kinds.
36,000 muskets and rifles, new and old, United States and foreign, of various calibres.
503 Starr's army revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's navy revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
480 cavalry sabre belts, worn.
724 cavalry saddles, worn.
1,090 cavalry bridles, worn.
288 belt holsters for pistols, worn.
200 cartridge boxes for pistols, worn.
1,153 cartridge boxes for carbines, worn.
300 slings for carbines, worn.
158 sets of artillery harness, worn.
47,000 sets of infantry accoutrements, worn.
Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of muskets and rifles.
Samples to be seen at the Indianapolis Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City.
Terms of sale, cash.
JAS. M. WHITTEMORE,
Captain and Brevet Major Ord. Commanding.

GOVERNMENT SALE.
Extensive sale of dry goods, bedding, &c., in original packages, will be sold at auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, No. 17 Market-st., Nashville, on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1866.
BEDDING.
2,000 hair mattresses, jointed.
15,000 hair pillows.
47,000 bed ticks.
22,000 counterpanes, linen and marseilles.
20,000 mosquito bars.
51,000 pillow cases.
45,000 pillow ticks.
80,000 sheets, linen and cotton.
CLOTHING.
42,000 shirts.
40,000 drawers.
25,000 dressing gowns.
19,000 socks.
10,000 slippers.
10,000 night caps.
SUNDRIES.
34,000 towels, full size, huckaback.
17,000 roller towels, crash.
1,000 napkins.
2,000 yards red flannel.
2,400 yards gutta percha cloth.
4,000 gutta percha blankets.
1,000 India rubber cushions and pillows.
1,000 canvas hammocks.
1,000 canvas blanket cases.
10,080 pounds oakum and tow.
Cotton bats, cotton wadding, tape, &c.
A small portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The greater part are new and in original packages. Catalogues may be had on application.
ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Brevet Colonel U. S. Vols.,
Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31, and FEB. 1, 1866, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the OLD DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway, next door below Tiffany's:
EXECUTORS' SALE
OF
FOUR FINE PRIVATE COLLECTIONS OF ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS,
being by order of executors of the late
NICHOLAS DEAN, WM. LAWRENCE,
S. L. WALDO, and JOHN LA FARGE.
ALSO,
THE OIL-PAINTINGS AND WATER-COLORS belonging to the late J. McLENAN.
ALSO,
AN INVOICE OF FINE MODERN PICTURES just received from ROME, purchased by a gentleman for his own use, comprising, in all, about 260 fine pictures of the Ancient and Modern Schools.
OLD MASTERS.
F. Miens, Corregio, Van Dyck,
Da Fiori, Titian, Noterboom,
Solario, Rubens, Ostade,
J. Both, G. Romano, Teniers,
Rachel Ruysch, Jos. Vernet, J. David,
Henis Kirk, P. Veronese, Watteau,
B. Lambrecht, Giorgioru, Sir J. Reynolds,
Hobbema, Droogsloot, A. Stork,
and others equally celebrated
MODERN.
E. Leutze, H. N. Catlin, J. Harvey,
S. L. Waldo, J. Kyle, J. Talbot,
Stewart Watson, Schuselle, W. S. Mount,
John James, Sonntag, Thos. Cole,
Wm. Hart, Pastelle, A. Ratti,
and others.
ALSO,
The three original oil-paintings—ADAM AND EVE—the Temptation, the Judgment, and the Expulsion—painted by BASS OTIS, in 1834.
ALSO,
Two fine MARBLE BUSTS, PETRARCH AND CLYTE, and figure of FISHER BOY.
They are now on exhibition free, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and on the two evenings previous to sale until 10 P. M., with catalogues.

GOVERNMENT SALES.
SALE OF RESERVED HORSES.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12, 1865.
The Quartermaster-General of the Army directs that all government horses now at Giesboro, D. C., be sold to the highest bidders.
SALES will therefore take place at GIESBORO, D. C., beginning on
THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 14, 1865,
and continuing on each TUESDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, until all are disposed of.
A boat will leave the Sixth-street wharf every hour on the days of sale.
These horses have been carefully selected, and are superior to any heretofore offered for sale.
Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
TERMS—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet-Brigadier-General in charge
First Division Q. M. G. O.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & MINER
WILL SELL BY AUCTION ON
WEDNESDAY, 24th; THURSDAY, 25th, and FRIDAY, 26th January,
At 10½ o'clock, each day, at the extensive LOOKING-GLASS WAREROOMS and ART EMPORIUM of Messrs. WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway, between Franklin and Leonard-sts. (John H. Williams, Jr., successor.)
POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF MIRRORS, FRAMES, CORNICES, BASES, OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, FANCY GOODS AND WORKS OF ART, including all the PLATE-GLASS SHOW CASES and valuable FIXTURES, as the premises are about undergoing extensive alterations.
The stock can now be examined.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 22, 1866.
SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY-YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
There will be sold to the highest bidders at noon of the fourteenth (14th) day of February, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, *by sample*, five thousand (5,000) barrels of Navy Powders.
Terms cash, in government funds, one-half to be deposited at the end of the sale and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must be removed from the Portsmouth Magazine, at the Navy-yard; otherwise they will revert to the government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18, 1866.
SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY POWDERS, AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.
There will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at noon of the 15th day of March, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Norfolk Navy-yard, by sample, five hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and three pounds (534,403) of Navy Powders, as follows:
502,360 pounds serviceable.
7,877 pounds condemned.
19,518 pounds damaged.
4,648 pounds compressed.
534,403 pounds.
As only about two hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and fifty-five (272,355) pounds of these powders are in barrels, purchasers must provide barrels into which the remainder of the powder may be emptied from the tanks, for which a period of thirty (30) days will be allowed. The powder in barrels, however, must be removed within ten days from the day of sale, otherwise they will revert to the government.
Terms cash in government funds, one-half of the purchase money to be deposited at the completion of the sale, and the remainder before the powders are removed. H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
CHOICE FRAMED ENGRAVINGS OF the highest quality, being the second consignment of the BRITISH FINE ART PUBLISHING COMPANY, consisting of fine proofs and choice selected impressions of the works of the great modern artists, all appropriately and richly framed. Among them are:
MARTIN'S GRAND WORKS. LEJEUNE'S WORKS.
HERRING'S HOMESTEAD AND FARM-YARD.
LANDSEER'S WORKS. F. TAYLOR'S WORKS.
WILLMON'S WORKS. AMSDELL'S WORKS.
BARKER'S WORKS. TURNER'S WORKS.
FRITH'S WORKS. THOMPSON'S WORKS.
JOHNSTON'S WORKS. SAUT'S WORKS.
FRANK STONE'S WORKS,
And many others of the most popular engravings of the present day. The above will be sold by HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, at their GALLERY, No. 93 LIBERTY-ST., a few doors west of Broadway, on FRIDAY, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M. They will be on exhibition three days previous to the sale as above.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF HIDES AND TALLOW.—Will be sold at public auction on FRIDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 2 Bridge-st., near State-st., the following goods, by order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. F. Clarke, A. C. G. S.:
117 Beef Hides.
72 bbls. Tallow.
1 bbl. Cracklings.
265 Beef Hides.
Sale positive. Terms cash.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 10, 1866.
SALE OF ABOUT ONE THOUSAND (1,000) tons of navy shot and shell, at the forts near the entrance to Cape Fear River, North Carolina.
Notice is hereby given, that on the 15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1866, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, without reserve, and in lots to suit purchasers, about one thousand (1,000) tons, more or less, of shot and shell, thrown into the forts at the entrance of Cape Fear River, N. C., by the navy during their bombardment.
Terms cash, in government funds; one-half the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser on the estimated weights immediately upon the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder on the actual weights upon delivery and removal, which must take place within ten days after the sale, otherwise the projectiles will revert to the government. H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.
LARGE SALE OF FINE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Will be sold at auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse,
PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE, TENN.,
On TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866,
200 General Operating Cases.
25 Minor Operating Cases.
25 Exsecting and Trephining Cases.
55 Post Mortem Cases, large.
100 Dissecting Cases.
200 Pocket Cases, two-folds.
250 Pocket Cases, three-folds.
150 Stomach Pumps, part flute-key valve.
350 Teeth Extracting Instruments.
500 Davidson's Self-injecting Syringes.
1,000 Scarificators.
12,000 Cupping Glasses and Tins.
1,500 Trusses, single and double.
1,400 Scissors.
5,000 Tourniquets, all patterns.
1,500 Hard Rubber Syringes, assorted sizes.
800 Sets Splints, all sizes.
Stethoscopes, Tongue Depressors, Syringes hypodermic, &c., Obstetrical Cases, Speculums, Lancets, &c., &c., &c.
A portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The balance is entirely new. The general operating cases contain instruments for amputations, exsections, minor operations, and sets of Catheters and Sounds.
AT SAME PLACE,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14,
Will be sold, a stock of
NEW BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, WRAPPING PAPER,
AND
3,000 STANDARD MEDICAL BOOKS,
Consisting in part of
140 Copies Gray's Anatomy.
50 Copies Dunglison's Medical Dictionary.
250 Copies Practice Medicine, Wood's, Bennet's, Watson's, &c.
50 Copies Dalton's Physiology.
50 Copies Virchow's Pathology.
130 Copies Surgery—Gross, Erichsen, Ferguson, &c.
400 Copies United States Dispensatory.
50 Copies Beck's Jurisprudence.
50 Copies Parrish's Pharmacy.
40 Copies Therapeutics, Wood and Stille.
300 Copies Minor's Surgery.
575 Copies Surgical Anatomy.
70 Copies Chemistry, Fownes.
20 Copies Webster's Dictionary, &c., &c., &c.
650 Blank Books, 4 quires, Cap, ½ bound.
1,300 Blank Books, small, quarto.
325 Blank Books, fine, whole bound.
800 Reams Writing Paper, cap, letter and note.
70 Reams Wrapping Paper, assorted.
1,000 Inkstands, various patterns.
200,000 Envelopes, assorted.
3,000 Blank Books, miscellaneous.
300 Portfolios.
Pencils, pens, ink, &c., &c.
Some of the Medical Books are second-hand, and will be sold separately.
The Books and Instruments can be inspected the day before the sale.
Catalogues may be had on application.
ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols.,
Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE
OF
20,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,
JAN. 31, 1866.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1866.
The DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will hold their thirty-second auction sale of coal, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of January, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,
TWENTY THOUSAND TONS
of FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of February next.
The sale will be positive; each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the company. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.
TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance, with the government tax of seven cents per ton, in current funds, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Jan. 22, 1866.
Will be sold, at public auction, at the United States Government Warehouse, Hanover-st. Wharf, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described Quartermaster's stores, viz.:
669 sets four-horse wagon harness, new and in original packages.
1,781 single sets lead-horse wagon harness, new and in original packages.
76 sets six-horse artillery harness, new and in original packages.
370 single sets lead-horse wagon harness, serviceable.
599 single sets lead-horse wagon harness.
161 mule litters and harness, second-hand.
149 pack saddles.
2,637 nose bags, new.
179 carpincho skins, new.
180 yards green baize, new.
835 pounds iron wire, new.
25,566 pounds chain cable, new.
35,638 pounds wrought spikes, new.
Terms of sale cash in government funds.
By order of Col. W. W. McKIM,
Chief Q. M., Philadelphia Depot.
HENRY BOWMAN, Capt. and A. Q. M.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
SATURDAY, JAN. 27,
At 10½ o'clock A. M., in Classon-av., corner Lefferts-st., Brooklyn. (Fulton or Atlantic-av. cars.)
Mahogany, walnut and oak parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, hair matt esses, feather beds, dinner and tea sets, glassware, curtains, hat stand, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, heater, stoves, &c.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold at public auction, at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Va., on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:
400 field, siege and sea coast cannon, wrought and cast iron, smooth bore and rifled, of calibres varying from three to eleven inches, including 22 cast iron guns unfinished.
36 mortars, cast iron, 12-pounders, 24-pounders, 8 inch and 10 inch.
28,326 shot, shell, spherical case, grape and canister for smooth bore and rifle guns of calibres ranging from 10 pounders to 10 inch.
432 breech-loading carbines, "Burnside's," "Merrill's," "Maynard's" and "North's," new and repaired.
340 muskets and rifles, United States manufacture, new and repaired.
604 foreign rifles, Austrian, calibre 54, new and repaired.
17 smooth bore pistols, calibre 54, new.
192 breech-loading carbines, "Burnside's," "Merrill's," "Sharp's" and "Starr's."
27 rifles, "Henry's" and "Spencer's."
1,582 muskets and rifles, United States and foreign manufacture of various calibres.
525 revolvers, "Colt's," "Remington's" and "Lefaucheux, calibres 44 and 36.
1,072 sabres and swords.
6,444,000 rounds of ball cartridges for carbines, muskets, rifles and pistols.
A large lot of artillery implements and equipments.
A large lot of infantry and cavalry accoutrements and horse equipments.
A lot of rope, paulins, buckles, rings, &c., together with a large quantity of smiths and carpenters tools.
Samples of small arms can be seen at Fort Monroe Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City.
Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from date of sale.
Terms of sale, cash.
F. G. BAYLOR, Captain of Ordnance,
and Brevet Colonel U. S. A. Commanding.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING, CAMP and GARRISON EQUIPAGE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., at the Government Warehouse, corner 17th and H sts., Washington, D. C., on MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned clothing, &c., consisting of
Drums, sashes, books, jackets, blankets, bedsacks, leggins, havelocks, cap covers, rubber blankets, rubber ponchos, axes, pickaxes, hatchets, spades, shovels, kettles, knapsacks, haversacks, hospital tents, wall tents, Sibley tents, common tents, flags, coats, caps, pack saddles, vests, trowsers, shirts, turbans, &c.
The sale will be continued from day to day until the stores are sold.
The store must be removed within five days from dat of sale. Terms cash, in government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 26, AT 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 9, East River,
FRESH SICILY ORANGES AND LEMONS.
3,560 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,000 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo bark *New-York*, from Palermo.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE OF TOBACCO.
NEILSON & NICHOLS, Auctioneers, will sell at public auction, by order of Messrs. RAWSON, BRIDGLAND & CO, United States Tobacco Agents, on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at their store No. 113 Pearl-st., Hanover-square:
1,413 pkgs. Virginia Manufactured Tobacco.
109 hhds. Virginia Leaf Tobacco.
433 hhds. Virginia Tobacco Stems.
Samples ready on the morning of sale.
For catalogues or further information, apply to Messrs. RAWSON, BRIDGLAND & CO., No. 41 Broad-st.; M. RADER & SON, Brokers, No. 180 Pearl-st., or at the office of the auctioneers.

EXTENSIVE SALE
OF
GOVERNMENT ROLLING STOCK.
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 9, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, at Memphis, Tenn., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1866, the following describe rolling stock, viz.:
(4) Four locomotive engines, five feet guage, (three and dismantled, one repairable.)
(16) Sixteen box and (9) nine flat cars, more or less, 5 feet guage.
SAME TIME AND PLACE.
(1) One locomotive engine, five feet guage, lying in the ditch on the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad 1 miles north of Grand Junction.
At Nashville, Tenn., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1866, will be sold the following described rolling stock, all of five feet guage and in good running order, viz:
(1) One locomotive engine, Lyman & Souther, builders.
(18) Eighteen locomotive engines, R. Morris & Son, builders.
(1) One locomotive engine, Rodgers' L. & M. Works, builders.
(1) One locomotive engine, Sumbourn & Smith, builders.
(1) One locomotive tender.
(200) Two hundred flat and box cars, more or less.
SAME TIME AND PLACE.
(5) Five locomotive engines, unserviceable.
Boilers and running gears for two (2) dummy engines, unserviceable.
(5) Five spans, 150 feet each, McCallum Truss Bridge.
(2) Two spans bridge, 50 feet each.
(133) One hundred and thirty-three perch first and second class cut stone, comprising foundation of roundhouse.
Will also be sold, on above-mentioned date, at Memphis and Nashville, the balance of military railroad property remaining undisposed of at that time.
Sales will commence at each place at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all the property is disposed of.
TERMS OF SALE.
Cash, in government funds; or, when purchased by Railroad Companies, on credit (if desired) of not exceeding two years, payable in monthly installments with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, secured by bond, satisfactory to the government, for double the amount of the property purchased.
Full descriptions of the engines can be obtained on application to Capt. S. R. Hamill, A. Q. M., Nashville, Tenn.
F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet-Maj. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
VALUABLE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.
AT AUCTION,
BY MINER AND SOMERVILLE,
at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.
FRIDAY, JAN. 26, AT 11 O'CLOCK.
NOW ON EXHIBITION.

LUCY RUSHTON'S
NEW-YORK THEATRE,
NOS. 728 and 730 BROADWAY, (opposite N. Y. Hotel.)
Sole Lessee and Manageress.....Miss LUCY RUSHTON
In compliance with numerous requests, will be repeated
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 26,
The elegant comedy of
THE DAY AFTER
THE WEDDING.
Lady Elizabeth Freelove..........Miss Lucy Rushton
Colonel Freelove..........Mr. J. K. Mortimer
The performance will conclude with Douglas Jerrold's comedy of
THE PRISONER OF WAR.
Characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Clarke, Pearson Higgins, Mestayer, Mrs. Maeder, Mrs. Mark Smith and the entire company.
Leader of orchestra..........Mr. H. Tissington
On Monday, Jan. 29, 1866, will be presented an h r comedy,
In which Miss RUSHTON appears; and a new
MUSICAL BURLESQUE,
founded upon the drama of
ARRAH-NA-POGUE,
Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 7¾.
Acting Manager and Treasurer..........Mr. H. H. Davis
Stage Manager..........Mr. J. Schonberg
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Seats secured six days in advance.
In active preparation, A NEW GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
SALE OF AN ELEGANT COLLECTION OF HIGH CLASS ORIGINAL MODERN OIL PAINTINGS by leading artists of the Flemish, Dutch, Dusseldorf and French schools, imported by and consigned to A. D'Huvretta, Esq., of Antwerp, and never before exhibited in this country.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 1 and 2, at 7½ o'clock, at the
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway, near 14th-st., a very valuable collection of high-class original modern oil paintings by the following eminent European artists, viz.:
Robbe, of Brussels, P. Seignac, David Col,
E. Fichel, E. Verbokhoven, E. Accard,
L. Van Kuyck, A. Van Hamme, H. F. Schaefels,
Verschoeue, T. Gerard, Mosselagen,
Lanfant de Metz, F. De Brackelier, J. Carolus,
and others. Also, from a private collection of a connoisseur of this city, a few choice works of the following favorite American artists:
Thos. Cole, J. F. Kensett, S. Coleman,
R. W. Hubbard, Thos. Hicks, T. L. Smith,
W. Whittredge, F. L. Smith, F. O. C. Darley,
and others.
The above are now on exhibition free during the day, and on the evening previous to sale from 7 to 10 o'clock. Catalogues can be had at the gallery or at the office of the auctioneers.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
ARTISTS' SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, at 7½ o'clock, at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, (FRONT ROOM,) No. 845 Broadway, a choice collection of
CABINET PICTURES,
by the favorite American artists:
J. O. B. Inman, V. Nehlig, David Johnson,
G. Burling, John A. Hows, J. D. Barrow,
A. W. Warren, Otto Sommess, And others.
THE ABOVE ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION, WITH CATALOGUE, WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE GALLERY, OR AT THE OFFICE OF THE AUCTIONEERS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, Assignees of MORRIS KETCHUM, under an assignment dated Aug. 17, 1865, will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, 1866, at the Scrantom Company Salesroom, No. 26 William-st., corner of Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, at 12 M., by ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, all the right, title and interest of the said Morris Ketchum, which he had at the time of the making of the said assignment, and all the right, title and interest acquired by the undersigned under and by virtue of the said assignment, of and in the following described property, viz:
1. BROAD AND WALL STS.—Premises known as Nos. 3 and 5 Broad-st., with buildings thereon, containing 41 feet 7 inches in front on Broad-st., and about 46 feet in depth, with an L in the rear, 4 feet 8 inches in width, extending to Wall-st., and known as No. 25½ Wall-st.
2. EAST 17TH-ST.—Premises No. 120 East 17th-st., with buildings thereon, containing 25 feet in width front and rear, by 92 feet in depth on each side.
3. WEST 38TH-ST.—Premises No. 3 West 38th-st., with buildings thereon, containing 26 feet in width front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth on each side.
4. WEST 38TH-ST.—Premises No. 5 West 38th-st., with buildings thereon, containing 26 feet in width in front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth on each side.
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. and the auctioneer's fees at the time and place of sale; the balance in cash, at the office of the assignees, No. 40 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on Feb. 15, 1866, at 12 o'clock at noon, at which time and place the deeds will be ready for delivery. The assignees reserve all rents accruing on Feb. 1, and the rent after that date will be apportioned up to the time of the delivery of the deed, and the amount so apportioned must be paid by the purchaser to the assignees simultaneously with the payment of the purchase money and delivery of the deed.
MOSES TAYLOR,
P. C. CALHOUN,
E. BEMENT,
Assignees, No. 40 Exchange-place.
The sale of the above-described property is postponed until the fifth day of February, 1866, at same hour and place.
DATED NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.
MOSES TAYLOR,
P. C. CALHOUN, } Assignees.
E. BEMENT,

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON 6TH AND 7TH AVS., 43D AND 16TH STS., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Jan. 26, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
6TH-AV.—The four-story brick store and dwelling situated on the southwesterly corner of 6th-av. and 43d-st.
7TH-AV.—Three-story brown-stone front house and lot, situated on east side 7th-av., between 46th and 47th sts., known as No. 619; has all modern improvements, marble hall, and is in good order; possession 1st May.
43D-ST.—Three-story and attic brown-stone front house and lot, situated on south side of 43d-st., 60 feet 9 inches west of 6th-av., known as No. 70; house built by days' work; has modern improvements, marble halls, frescoed, and in good order; possession immediately.
16TH-ST.—The four-story Philadelphia brick front house and lot situated on the north side of 16th-st., 48 feet 6 inches west of 6th-av.; house has gas, water, &c.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 30, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of the executors of the estate of PETER VREDENBURGH, deceased:
STORE AND LOT NO. 201 BROADWAY, between Fulton and Dey sts., sold subject to a lease expiring May 1, 1869.
HOUSE AND LOT NO. 206 SPRING-ST., between Sullivan and Clark sts.
HOUSE AND TWO LOTS NO. 6 JONES-ST., between Bleecker and 4th sts.
For further particulars inquire of THOMAS EARLE, No. 15 John-st., or of PETER ANDERSON, 47 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PERSON TO SUPERINTEND A manufacturing establishment. The salary will be $2,500 per annum, and the position is one of responsibility. As security for the faithful performance of the duties of the office, the party will be required to invest in the stock of the corporation, which will pay probably a dividend of 15 to 20 per cent., and 10 per cent. will be guaranteed. None but those who have the ability to comply with the terms of this advertisement will be treated with, and evidence of that fact, and also as to character and standing, will be required. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 119 *Times* Office, stating when and where an interview may be had.

BUSINESS CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED—As active silent or special partner, in an established, thoroughly reliable, profitable cash business, centrally located upon Broadway. The business is most simple, can be extended all over the country as may be desired, and is no humbug catch-penny affair. Open to thorough investigation by the proper person of ample capital. Applicants addressing H., Box No. 1,442 New-York Post-office, stating capital, age, &c., will receive immediate confidential attention.

WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC FIRM, A Philadelphia agency for a New-York wholesale house in the dry goods, notion, furnishing or perfumery business; best of references given. Address M. S., Box No. 2,605 Philadelphia Post-office.

PATENT FOR SALE—THE EMPIRE SLEIGH BELL, a new harness bell, the perfection of beauty in form and tone. Address L. T. C., Station D, New-York City.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of a first-class millinery goods establishment in the best part of Canal-st. Address Box [illegible] Post-office.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
[illegible]	3,412	Grogan.
[illegible]LAND—building	3,450	
[illegible]LAND	3,695	Hall.
[illegible]	3,310	Grace.
[illegible]	3,315	Prowse.
[illegible]ANIA	[illegible]	McNevin.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lowe.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cutting.

[illegible] from Pier No. 47, North River. [illegible] SATURDAY, Jan. [illegible]
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
C. H. EDWARDS, Manager.

For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND BREMEN.

Fast and safe ocean steamers, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all classes.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS,
Chas. Hoyer, Commander,
3,000 tons, 1,000 horse-power, built in 1864, and thoroughly refitted for trans-Atlantic service, will leave for Bremen, calling at Cowes, on THURSDAY, the 15th of March.

PRICE OF PASSAGE, PAYING IN GOLD:
First Cabin $105 00
Second Cabin 62 50
Steerage 37 50

An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Another first-class steamship will leave 29th of March.
For freight or passage, apply to
RUGER BROTHERS, General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, as follows:
ARAGO........Henry A. Gadsden........Jan. 20, 1866.
FULTON........James A. Wotton........Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO........Henry A. Gadsden........March 17, 1866.
FULTON........James A. Wotton........April 14, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin........$132 50 | Second cabin........$80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 31.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 7.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 14.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 21.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 28.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 7.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage........65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:
WASHINGTON........3,204 tons........900-horse power
LAFAYETTE........3,204 tons........900-horse power
EUROPE........3,204 tons........900-horse power
NAPOLEON III........1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT........(Building)........Great power.
PEREIRE........(Building)........Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS...(Building)........Great power.
DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
Pier No. 50 North River.
WASHINGTON...M. Surmont...FRIDAY...Feb. 2
EUROPE........A. Duchesne...FRIDAY...March 2
Carrying only cabin passengers.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished there with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 56 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY........Jan. 27
KANGAROO........WEDNESDAY........Jan. 31
CITY OF BOSTON........SATURDAY........Feb. 3
CITY OF MANCHESTER...WEDNESDAY........Feb. 7
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin........$90 | Steerage........$30
First Cabin to London...95 | Steerage to London........33
First Cabin to Paris........105 | Steerage to Paris........40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers direct to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE.
Steam to Glasgow, Liverpool and the Irish ports.
CALEDONIA........SATURDAY, Jan. 27.
Cabins, $90, $80, $70. Steerage, $30, in currency.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
Passengers will please come direct to the office, as no runners are employed.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
R. Adams, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on Feb. 14.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, Jan. 29, and MONDAY, Feb. 26.
Passage money to Nassau........$45
Passage money to Havana........50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.
CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River,
ONE OF THEIR NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
THE
NORTH AMERICA,
L. F. Tebnermann, Commander,
WILL LEAVE
ON MONDAY, THE 29TH OF JANUARY.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamship.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.
For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. Lewis Parrish, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. Bourne, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36, NORTH RIVER.
Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.
Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. Couch,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. King,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
SARAGOSSA,
and the QUAKER CITY.
First cabin passage........$40.
The favorite and fast steamship
ALHAMBRA,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 27.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.
REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
GULF CITY, Capt. James Stewart.
GULF STREAM, Capt. Robert Mount.
VICKSBURGH, Capt. William F. McCreery.
MERCEDITA, Capt. E. C. Williams.
For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to SMITH & DUNNING,
No. 66 South-st.
Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails.
The steamer GULF STREAM is now receiving freight at Pier No. 23 East River, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.
Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 4 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.
FEBRUARY.
1st. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with the COLORADO.
11th. ATLANTIC, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.
THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin. Second Cabin. Steerage.
$300 $200 $125
A discount of ONE-QUARTER from steamers' rates will be allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers accompanied by their families.
Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
First Class. Second Class. Third Class.
$175 to $150. $100. $50.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
The Central American Transit Company having placed a fine new steamboat on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring passengers
A PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT,
will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
Jerry H. Smith, Esq., Commander,
on TUESDAY, Feb. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at the above
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.
Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class steamship
MARMION,
Capt. E. R. Warsaw,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M. This line is now prepared to receive freight at all times during business hours, upon the pier No. 13 North River.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 54 Wall-st.
Geo. A. Fosdick, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. Gager, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on Saturday, Jan. 27, at 3 P.M.
For freight or passage; with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
FROM PIER NO. 3, NORTH RIVER.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
The favorite side-wheel steamship SAN SALVADOR, Joshua Atkins Commander, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 3, North River, and will sail for Savannah direct SATURDAY, Jan. 27. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
Agent at Savannah, No. 5 Bowling-green.
B. H. HARDEE.
N. B.—The steamers of this line will hereafter sail regularly from Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st., the SAN JACINTO sailing thence SATURDAY, Feb. 3.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,—DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE
of side-wheel steamers, connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON........Capt. J. B. Baker.
FLAMBEAU........Capt. Wm. B. Eaton.
NIGHTINGALE........Capt. Wm. Breaker.
GEN. BARNES........Capt. Thos. H. Morton.
First cabin passage......$25 | Deck........$10
The new and splendid side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON leaves on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36, North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agent at Savannah, JOHN R. WILDER, who will forward goods intended for the interior.
All bills of lading furnished and signed on board.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.
A first-class steamship leaves Pier No. 4 North River EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.
Cabin passage........$25 | Deck........$10
Freight, 12½c. per foot.
The new and first-class steamship
CHASE,
Capt. W. D. Roath,
is now on the berth and will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 1.
For freight or first-class passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
For deck passage apply on board.
Agents in Savannah HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH.—MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE—PASSAGE REDUCED.—Cabin, $25; Deck, $10. The first-class steamships LEO, Merril, Commander; VIRGO, Bulkley, Commander. The LEO is now receiving freight at Pier No. 16 East River, and will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent, Savannah.

SOUTHERN SHIPPERS TO SAVANNAH are notified that the railroad is complete from that city to Augusta, and expresses are run daily for all descriptions of merchandise shipped by Adams' Express Company, New-York.
New-York, Jan. 18, 1866.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
Commercial Line of United States Mail Steamships.
FAIRBANKS........Capt. Alex. Hunter
WM. P. CLYDE........Capt. Jas. S. Robbins
The A1 steamship FAIRBANKS is now receiving freight at Pier No. 15 East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to
CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st.
or, JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The first-class and reliable steamship
COMMANDER, Terry, Master,
is receiving cargo, and will be dispatched as above, from Pier No. 14 East River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, Jan. 27. For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. Geer,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. R. F. Curtis,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains North and East from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

EXPRESSES.

THE GREAT SMOKY HILL ROUTE.
THE SHORTEST AND BEST ROAD TO DENVER AND THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.
"THE OVERLAND DISPATCH COMPANY,"
having thoroughly refitted their line by the Smoky Hill Route, are now ready to take passengers and express.
Their stage will connect with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad at Atchison, also with the Union Pacific at Topeka, and thus affords the pleasantest route and the greatest expedition.
For particulars and rates, apply to
WM. MARTIN, General Agent,
No. 68 Broadway, New-York.

6:30 P. M.
SPECIAL TRAIN TO PHILADELPHIA
FOR
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY'S FREIGHTS
Will leave Jersey City every evening at 6:30 P. M.
SHIPPERS OF MERCHANDISE
To Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and other points West and South, can ship by this company as late as 6 P. M., from office No. 59 Broadway.
GOODS
Delivered to our wagons before 5:30 P. M. will go forward same day.
RATES GREATLY REDUCED
For large shipments.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—THE ABOVE REWARD will be paid for information leading to the recovery of a number of SURVEYS, REPORTS and DIAGRAMS of manufacturing establishments, missing from the office of the North American Fire Insurance Company, No. 114 Broadway. These papers are of value to insurance companies only, and all parties in whose possession they may be found will be dealt with according to law.

LOST—AN ALPACCA UMBRELLA; LEFT ON the Harlem Railroad train due at 26th-st. 8:50 A. M. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at the advertising desk *Times* Office.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH INST., A yellow Scotch terrier SLUT; had on when lost a black leather collar. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning her to No. 155 West 38th-st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—AN OPERA-GLASS, marked "J. A. and F. E. C., Easter, 1863." By leaving said glass at the store of JAS. McMURRY, No. 315 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the finder will receive $10.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TWO BEAM ENGINES, 11 FEET stroke; one cylinder, 75 inch, the other 70 inches dia. Two marine flue boilers, 11 feet diameter, 30 feet long.
ERASTUS W. SMITH, No. 41 Dominick-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.
10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for [illegible]
[illegible] VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

FOR CAMDEN DIRECT, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for three days, $3.
On and after Jan. 8, 1866, from Pier No 3, North River, at 12.25 P. M. Express line, through to Camden in five hours.
Passengers for Barnegat, Tuckerton, Hammonton, Egg Harbor City, &c., will take this train.
At 4 P. M., Accommodation line, arriving in Camden at 11 P. M.
FREIGHT for Camden, Vineland, &c., will be taken at low rates. If delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, will reach Camden the same night.
W. S. SNEDEN, Superintendent.
J. N. BILLINGS, Agent, Pier No. 3.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
Office of the Depot Quartermaster,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Dec. 19, 1865.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:
Route No. 1—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.
Route No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1866.
Route No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1866.
The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on route No. 2, and 6,000,000 on route No. 3.
No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles or any other stores.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal, to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:
On route No. 1........$100,000
On route No. 2........200,000
On route No. 3........60,000
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be indorsed:
"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. '1, '2' or '3,'" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.
Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.
Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.
Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866, and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. A. POTTER,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

Paymaster's Office, U. S. A., No. 29 Broadway,
New-York, Jan. 25, 1866.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock M., the 31st inst., for the following supplies, *which must be of the very best quality, and the machines are to be equal to Wm. Sellers & Co. or Bement & Dougherty's, of Philadelphia*—all to be delivered free of expense to the government, at the Navy-yard, New-York, to wit:
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
2,350 feet B. M. white pine plank; 50 tons broad top coal.
6 rolls tracing cloth, 4 bars (1,302 lbs.) Ulster flat iron. 12 prs. hose couplings, (Gaylord's patent,) 1 large chuck lathe.
1 radical drilling machine, 1 large planing machine.
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
400 feet 4½ wire rope.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
1,500 lbs. lead pipe, 2 a 1½.
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
3,000 gallons pure sperm oil, 1,200 lbs. bolts and nuts.
200 brass drawn seamless tubes, 30 rings Martin's metallic packing.
Responsible security will be required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms for bidders, with needful particulars, to be had at this office.
JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster U. S. Navy.

Office of Chief Quartermaster,
Military Division of the Gulf,
New Orleans, La., Dec. 2, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M., March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) Camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.
Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.
Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed, Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.
The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.
Payment to be made in U. S. Currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the camels to the successful bidders, at San Antonio, Texas.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, Bvt. Col. U. S. Army.

Department of Public Charities and Correction, No. 1 Bond-st., New-York, Jan. 22, 1866.
TO DOCK BUILDERS.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction until 12 o'clock of the first day of February next, for building pier and bulkhead on the east side of Ward's Island.
The specifications for the work can be seen at their office.
ISAAC BELL, President,
JAMES BOWEN, Secretary,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
O. W. BRENNAN,
Commissioners.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—PAUL SPOFFORD and SUSAN, his wife, against MARY TILESTON and others.—City and County of New-York, ss.—In pursuance of a decretal order or judgment made in this action, bearing date the 8th day of November, in the year 1865, will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, under the direction of the subscriber, Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, by A. J. Bleecker, Sons & Co., auctioneers, on the 21st day of February, 1866, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, the property described as follows: All those six certain lots of land, situate, lying and being in the said City of New-York, and known and distinguished on a map entitled "Map of 104 Lots of Land, situate in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York," belonging to "The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company," made by John J. Serrell, City Surveyor, October, 1849, and filed in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New-York, by lots numbers (6) six, (7) seven, (8) eight, (9) nine, (10) ten, and (11) eleven, and being taken together are bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southwesterly side of Twenty-sixth-street, distant southeasterly five hundred and seventy-five feet from the southeasterly line of the Sixth-avenue; running thence southwesterly parallel with the Sixth-avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to a point equidistant between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets; thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-sixth-street fifty feet; thence northeasterly parallel with the Sixth-avenue ten feet three and two-thirds inches to the northwesterly corner of lot number five; thence southeasterly parallel with Twenty-sixth-street ninety-two feet eleven and one-quarter inches to the westerly line of Broadway; thence northerly along the westerly line of Broadway ninety-four feet eight and one-half inches, or thereabouts, to its intersection with the southwesterly line of Twenty-sixth-street; thence northwesterly along the southwesterly line of Twenty-sixth-street one hundred and nine feet one inch to the place of beginning. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining. Said premises above described being known as the St. James Hotel, covering the whole of the premises above described, being about six city lots, situate at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth-street.—Dated New-York, Dec. 28, 1865.
PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee,
No. 39 Wall-st.
Edgar S. Van Winkle, Attorney for Plaintiffs,
d29-law9wF* No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!
Save time and money, and send for an assortment of Valentines from the new stock. New designs, new mottoes and new cupids. $10, $20, $30, $40 and $50 lots. Always ready for express or mail. Send at once and secure your select stock.
The old Valentine Depot of
T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA. SEASON OF 1866.
MAX MARETZEK........Director.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
OPENING NIGHT OF THE NEW SEASON,
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1866,
will be produced Meyerbeer's last work,
L'AFRICAINE.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 2,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 3,
GRAND MATINEE.
Further particulars in future advertisements.
SEASON SUBSCRIBERS
for the twenty-four nights of Opera will be entitled to ONE TICKET for the GRAND BAL D'OPERA, admitting a gentleman and lady, without any extra charge.
SINGLE TICKETS, $10 EACH.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN
FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

MISS ZELDA HARRISON'S CONCERT.
IRVING HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING.
Mr. WM. CASTLE will sing "Beware" and the "Fisher Maiden."
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, "Di Provenza" and "A Father's Love."
Mr. ED. SEGUIN, "Largo al Factotum."
Miss HARRISON, "Alas, those Chimes," "The Zelda Mazourka," "Come in and Shut the Door" and "The Dearest Spot."
Messrs. CASTLE, CAMPBELL and SEGUIN will give the trio, "Wine, Wine, Wine;" SEGUIN and CAMPBELL the duett buffo, "Go bring the Maid;" Miss HARRISON, CASTLE and CAMPBELL the trio, "Tune on old Time;" HARRY SANDERSON, piano, will play "I Puritani" and by request, "Rigoletto;" F. JEHIN PRUME, violin, "Fantaisie sur la muette di Portici," and "Di tanti Palpiti." Mr. ED. HOFFMAN will preside at the piano and play the accompaniments.
Admission $1. Tickets at the music-stores.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra, at Beer & Schirmer's, Pond's and Irving Hall.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
CARD.
Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI, in response to numerous demands of his friends in this city, begs leave to announce that he will give ONE MORE GRAND MATINEE on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31. This will positively be his last appearance in New-York this season.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
THIRD CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1866.
GRAND ORCHESTRA—EIGHTY PERFORMERS.
Orchestral Pieces.—Mozart's Symphony, No. 1, in D; Mendelssohn's Overture, "Melusine," and Berlioz's Fantastic Symphony, "An Episode in the Life of an Artist."
Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI,
the distinguished Pianist, (Soloist.)
Conductor, Mr. CARL BERGMANN.
Tickets for sale at all the principal music-stores.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
L. SPIER, Secretary.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Public rehearsal No. 9 SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 27, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Tickets, 50 cents each. For sale at the principal music-stores.
L. SPIER, Secretary.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., CORNER OF COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.
New classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German cotillion and fashionable quadrilles.

NEW CLASSES NOW FORMING FOR the second quarter at DE GARMO'S, No. 59 West 14th-st.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 for ladies; at 4 for misses and masters. Evening classes at 8.
TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8, for gentlemen.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York,
No. 187 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes now open for reception of pupils, afternoon for children, evening for gentlemen. Send for circular.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 292 Fourth-avenue, near 23d-st. A new class; afternoon at 4; evening at 8 o'clock. Classes formed for the German, and private lessons every day.

MEDICAL.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health; call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.
Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince every lady who has it to secure through knowledge of her complaints and how to secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

CHLORODYNE.—EARL RUSSELL HAS FAvored J. T. Davenport with an extract of a dispatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manila: "The remedy most efficacious (in epidemic cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne; and with a small quantity 1 have saved several lives." Caution.—Chlorodyne.—Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Browne was undoubtedly the inventor; eminent hospital physicians of London prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See *Times*, Jan. 13, 1864. It is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, J. S. ASPINWALL, No. 36 William-st.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 400 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this original work of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES, from whatever cause, treated with secrecy, and success guaranteed. Dr. STRONG, No. 84 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Office hours, 2 to 3 P. M.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York. the only place.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager........WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
SECOND WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE GREAT AMERICAN TRAGEDIENNE,
MISS BATEMAN.
Mr. Wheatley feels great pleasure in having had the opportunity of re-introducing to her warm friends and admirers, the public of New-York, this most gifted and esteemed young lady, whose talents have for the last three years justly gained for her abroad the assured position of the
FIRST TRAGIC ACTRESS OF THE TIME,
and who returns in the very zenith of her fame and popularity in the principal cities of Great Britain and Ireland.
Her triumphant European success has been reëchoed by the unanimous voice of her friends and countrymen in this city, and the overwhelming multitudes who nightly throng Niblo's Garden, attest the delight with which this artist has been welcomed home.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 26, 1866,
and EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, will be presented Mosenthal's beautiful play of
LEAH,
THE JEWISH MAIDEN,
in which Miss BATEMAN will sustain her original character of LEAH, and the following powerful cast, embracing the names of Mr. J. C. Cowper, J. G. Burnett, C. H. Morton, D. E. Ralton, Geo. Becks, R. B. Holmes, W. H. Danvers, S. Barry, Neil, Rendle, &c.; Mrs. A. Perry, Farren, A. Chapman, Everett, Burke, Lulu, &c., &c.
The play produced with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES
AND APPOINTMENTS.
Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Seats in Dress Circle, private boxes, $1 50; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents; Private Boxes, $8, $9 and $10.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
FRIDAY, JAN. 26,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear for the
LAST TIME BUT TWO,
in his grand role of
HAMLET,
HAMLET,
Presented with its
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
and a SPLENDID CAST.
SATURDAY, JAN. 27,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear for the second time
as
RUY BLAS,
RUY BLAS.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, Jan. 29 and 30.
HAMLET.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 31.
Third of the series of
GRAND BOOTH MATINEES.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH as
RUY BLAS.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager........G. L. FOX
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
BENEFIT OF
MR. WILLIAM MARDEN.
MISS FANNY HERRING will appear in her celebrated character of
LYSIAH, THE ABANDONED.
Nathan........Mr. W. H. Whally
Joseph........Mr. Wm. Marden
THE RAG WOMAN.
Miss Fanny Herring, Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss R. Denvil.
EL HYDER.
Mr. Marden, Miss Fanny Herring, C. K. Fox.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
HIPPOTHEATRON BUILDING, 14th-st.,
opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT........MANAGER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF THE GRAND EASTERN SPECTACLE,
THE HALT IN THE DESERT.
WITH THE ARAB RIDERS
AND TEN HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES,
THE GREAT ROBINSON

UNAPPROACHABLE AND ALONE,
WILL RIDE HIS SPECIAL ACT,
THE ENGLISH STEEPLE CHASE.
LEVI J. NORTH,
Embodiment of Grace and Style.
MADAME TOURNAIRE.
ALL THE IMMENSE TROUPE
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES at 2½.

BRYANT'S—MECHANICS' HALL,
No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION! MORE NOVELTIES!
THAT'S MY SISTER.
Madame Pepperer........Rollini Howard
Count McGinnis........Dan Bryant
LITTLE MAC AS JOCKO, THE MONKEY.
Chas. Henry, J. W. Raynor, G. S. Fowler, W. P. Grier.
The pleasing vocal quartette with the popular Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, D. Emmett, Little Mac. Dan Bryant will speak his famous Stump Speech.
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
Parquet, 50c.; Family Circle, 30c.; Private Boxes, $5.

PURCHASE YOUR "OPERA LOZENGES" before going to the theatre, ball, or other place of amusement. They perfume the breath, relieve dryness in the throat, and enliven the spirits. Price 25 cents.
Sold by RAYNER, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

MR. HENRY GEBHARD'S GYMNASIUM, SKATING, ARCHERY, and FANCY ACADEMIES, No. 161 5th-av., near 22d-st., are forming new classes for ladies, gents. misses and masters. Private instruction to invalids in medical gymnastics.

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PARIS.
LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE
BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES, 35 AND 37,
RUE ST. ARNAUD, NO. 1,
AND RUE NUEVE DES CAPUCINES, 16.
SILK STUFFS,
MANTLES, VISITES, CLOAKS, &c.
PRINTED MUSLINS.
LACE.
INDIA CACHEMIRES.
FRENCH SHAWLS.
FANCY TISSUES.
The COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has the honor to inform American ladies that they will find at their establishment warerooms for the immediate CUTTING OUT AND MAKING UP DRESSES in the first style of fashion and most elegant patterns.
WEDDING OUTFITS.
Since its foundation the COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has not ceased to occupy itself particularly in the selection of articles of taste and of superior quality. Consequently this company is unrivaled in Paris, and enjoys a universal reputation.

A STORE FOR LINENS ONLY.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 743 BROADWAY,
DEAL EXCLUSIVELY IN LINEN GOODS,
and always keep a good assortment of the best makes of
IRISH,
SCOTCH,
BARNSLEY,
FRENCH
and GERMAN
LINEN GOODS,
mostly of our own importation, and sell them at reasonable prices.
EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS WARRANTED PURE LINEN.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
OPERA CLOTH AND VELVET CLOAKS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
CLOSING SALE OF WINTER CLOAKS,
Twenty per cent. below cost,
AT
JOHN CAMPBELL'S,
(Late with George Brodie,)
No. 898 Broadway,
Between 19th and 20th sts.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
UNDERGARMENTS.
CENTRAL PARK
Stockings, gaiters, mittens, mufflers, hoods, &c.
Prices reduced at ELGER'S,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

JARED LINSLY, M. D., AND THAD. M. HALSTED, M. D.
DR. J. LINSLY, DR. T. M. HALSTED.
22 Lafayette-place. 18 East 20th-st., (Bancroft House.)

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
R. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

FRENCH BROADCLOTHS—FANCY CASSIMERES, black, mixed, Tricot, &c., slightly damaged on the voyage of importation, for sale at greatly reduced prices, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

CURTIS' FRAGRANT
DENTILINE
CLEANSES AND PRESERVES THE TEETH,
CURES SOFT AND SPONGY GUMS.
Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
Sold by HEGEMAN & CO.,
Sold by A. B. SANDS & CO.,
Sold by HELMBOLD & CO.,
Sold by HARRAL, RISLEY & TOMPKINS.

THE ADAMANTINE BRICK PRESS,
(Manufacturing the perforated pressed brick,)
Is now in operation in Jersey City.
Office, No. 178 Broadway.

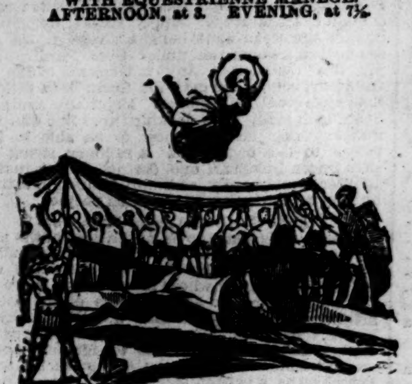
CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTLY polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.
The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.
(See specimen on the sides of each block.)
Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d. 4d. and 1s.
Works, No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

THE SPANISH CONSUL AT NEW-YORK begs to inform the public and commerce of this port that, by superior orders, the Consular fees will be received in specie exclusively on and from the 1st February next.—New-York, Jan. 23, 1866.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM AND CIRCUS.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
CIRCUS AND DRAMA
TWICE EACH DAY.
SOMETHING NEW, STRANGE AND CURIOUS.
A PERFORMING THREE-HORNED BULL
in the most
EXTRAORDINARY FEATS IN THE ARENA.
STILL ANOTHER ATTRACTION.
REMARKABLE PHENOMENA IN EQUITATION.
AN ELEGANT DANCING HORSE,
WITH EQUESTRIENNE MANEGE.
AFTERNOON, at 3. EVENING, at 7½.



THE GREAT CIRCUS TROUPE,
GALAXY OF EQUESTRIAN STARS:
NEW AND DASHING ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP.
Previous to Circus, the domestic drama of
JESSIE GRAY;
OR,
THE CONVICT'S VENGEANCE.
W. B. HARRISON........Extemporaneous Singer.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
THREE IMMENSE GIANTS, THREE DWARFS, A CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LIVING SKELETON, MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, GLASS-BLOWERS, ALBINO BOY, COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, 100,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.

DRAMATIC AND POETICAL READINGS,
BY
PROF. RALPH G. HIBBARD.
This young and remarkable elocutionist will make his first public appearance in New-York at DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30 and Feb. 6.
Tickets for sale at the music-stores of Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, and J. Schuberth & Co., No. 820 Broadway, and at the "Opera," corner 4th-av. and 14th-st. Single tickets 50 cents.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
Prof. Hibbard won the highest praise and most generous applause Portland can give.—*Daily Press, Portland, Maine.*
New City Hall never held a more enthusiastic or appreciative crowd than it did last evening. In the dramatic as well as humorous efforts of Prof. Hibbard there is a peculiar power and originality that charmed every one. His manner and delivery will stand the test of the severest criticism. Applause after applause was showered upon him.—*Evening Courier, Portland, Maine.*
Mr. Russell, author of a standard work on elocution, pronounces Prof. Hibbard one of the best elocutionists in the country.—*Waterbury American, Conn.*
The audience were unanimous in expressions of delight. Prof. Hibbard has a full, manly voice, musical and modulated.—*Evening Press, Hartford, Conn.*

AN AFTERNOON WITH "SOLON SHINGLE."
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
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The most attractive family entertainment of the metropolis. Crowded to excess every Saturday by fashionable audiences.
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FREDERICK DOUGLAS WILL SPEAK at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, MONDAY Evening, Jan. 29. Subject: *The Assassination and its Lessons.* Tickets, (entitling to a reserved seat,) 50 cents, for sale at SWAYNE'S, No. 210 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Tickets admitting to Family Circle and Amphitheatre will be for sale at the door, on the night of the lecture, price 25 cents.

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This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THIS EVENING,
and also on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 27,
In accordance with a universal desire,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT
will appear in his great impersonation of
SIR GILES OVERREACH,
in Massinger's play of five acts, entitled
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS,
which will be presented with a cast including
MR. J. B. STUDLEY,
Messrs. J. H. Stoddart, J. W. Blaisdell, G. W. Garrison, J. Lewis, T. J. Hind, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Amilie Harris, &c., &c.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29,
MRS. JOHN WOOD
will make her appearance, for the first time in two months, with Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, in
LONDON ASSURANCE.
In active preparation
BLACK-EYED SUSAN,
SEVERAL NOVELTIES
will shortly be presented, including a new Comedy, a new Burlesque and a
ROMANTIC SPECTACULAR DRAMA.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; curtain rises 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.

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This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
OPEN AT 7¼. BEGIN AT 8.
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Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Chas. Fisher, Young, George Holland, Norton, B. T. Ringgold, G. Browne, Williamson, Graham, Pope, Ward, Misses Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques and Ione Burke.
MONDAY,
Second time in two years,
THE RIVALS.
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WEDNESDAY, Boucicault's charming comedy,
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(In which Mr. Mr. JOHN GILBERT will make his first appearance since his severe illness,)
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THIS EVENING, (FRIDAY,)
the great comedian,
MR. CHANFRAU,
IN TWO GREAT COMIC CHARACTERS.
"JEREMIAH CLIPP," with his IMITATIONS, and
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LAST NIGHT BUT ONE of the
HANLON BROTHERS,
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☞ Owing to the rush for seats at the time of opening the doors, places should be secured in advance.
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Admission 50 cents.
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY,
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MONDAY, Jan. 29, the local extravaganza of A GLANCE AT NEW-YORK IN 1848, under the direction of the author, Mr. Baker, will be produced.
MOSE........MR. CHANFRAU
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

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FRIDAY, Jan. 26, 1866.
Fifth night of an entirely new and original Drama of powerful interest, and produced in the excellent manner that characterizes this Theatre, entitled,
CAPTAIN MACHEATH;
OR,
THE HEROES OF HOUNSLOW HEATH.
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY,
GORGEOUS DRESSES,
GRAND MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
BRILLIANT TABLEAUX,
ALL THE EXCELLENT COMPANY IN THE CAST.
In addition to which, the romantic drama of
GILDEROY,
and the farce of
BRIAN O'LINN.

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GEORGE WOOD........Manager
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A REMARKABLE TRIUMPH.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
THE GREAT COMEDIAN, J. E. OWENS,
in his wonderful personation of
"UNCLE SHINGLE,"
in the beautiful
NEW THREE-ACT COMEDY ENTITLED
UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE,
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TRIUMPHANT SUCCESSES OF
THE FAMOUS TROUPE,
which for variety, originality and versatility cannot be equaled in the world.
A GLORIOUS BILL OF NOVELTIES THIS WEEK.
The laughable farce entitled
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and the comic Irish Drama entitled
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The great sensation negro burlesque of the day,
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THE BEAUTIFUL BALLET TROUPE.
THE CORPS DE ETHIOPE.
In new negro sensation comic acts, &c.
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EUROPEAN NEWS.

(Continued from First Page.)

pañes, to bar the passage of Gen. PRIM into Andalusia. News from Madrid says that Gen. ECHAQUE would leave that city with fresh reinforcements. The insurgent garrison of Avila has crossed into Portugal. The provinces remain quiet.

MADRID, Monday, Jan. 8—Midnight.

The Chamber of Deputies have unanimously resolved to present an address to the Queen expressive of their loyalty to Her Majesty's person.

According to the latest official dispatches, the insurgents under Gen. PRIM had arrived at Urda, in the mountains of Toledo, but it was not known what direction they purposed taking.

It is considered that they will experience difficulty in escaping, as the columns under Gens. ZAVALA, ECHAQUE and CONCHA are acting in concert, in order to surround the insurgents and cut off their retreat.

Gen. PRIM is ill, and is compelled to accompany the insurgent column in a carriage.

The garrison of Avila, on entering Portugal, were disarmed by the authorities.

Complete tranquility prevails throughout Portugal. Tranquility continues to prevail in this city. There are no public signs of sympathy with the pronunciamiento on the part of the inhabitants. Fresh detachments of troops left yesterday in pursuit of the insurgents. It is asserted that the government has proposed that Gen. PRIM should be degraded from his rank in the army, and that the Queen has signed a decree to that effect.

PERPIGNAN, Tuesday, Jan. 9.

Letters dated Barcelona, Jan. 7, evening, have been received here, announcing that large crowds had assembled in the streets of that town, but had been dispersed by the military. Considerable excitement prevailed.

MADRID, Tuesday, Jan. 9.

A rumor is current that the insurgents under Gen. PRIM have defeated a government column commanded by Gen. CONCHA, and it is further stated that Marshal SERRANO has gone to Gen. CONCHA's assistance.

ZAVALA is believed to be at Villambia and Gen. PRIM at Urda.

A state of siege has been proclaimed in Arragon as a precautionary measure.

Considerable uneasiness pravails at Madrid.

It is officially confirmed that in consequence of hostile demonstrations at Barcelona the authorities ordered the troops to fire on crowds. Seven persons are reported killed and wounded. The crowds were dispersed and order reëstablished.

MADRID, Wednesday, Jan. 10—Evening.

The latest official dispatches state that the insurgents are discouraged, and that they are still marching toward the mountains of Toledo, pursued by Gen. ZAVALA and ECHAQUE. Gen. CONCHA is returning to Madrid, having been succeeded by Marshal SERRANO.

Further Details of the Outbreak—Its Commencement and Progress.

Madrid (Jan. 6) Correspondence of the London Times.

The two cavalry regiments, Le Rubien and Calatrava, which mutinied at Aranjuez and Ocana on the night from the 2d to the 3d, marched out of those two places headed by the Major, BASTO, and a few other officers, and moved in the direction of Chinchen, a spot from which they could with equal ease have reached Madrid or Alcala. On the evening of the 3d they had already approached as far as Vallecas, within four leagues of the capital. It was probably at this point that they expected to be joined by two infantry regiments quartered at Alcala, but these troops, instead of keeping their tryst, obeyed the timely orders of their government and came into Madrid that same afternoon. The two cavalry corps, therefore, fell back from Arganda in the night, and early on the 4th were at Villarejos de Salvanes, four leagues further. They continued their backward march during the day, always in the same direction, till they crossed the Tagus at Fuentidueña. They had met with little or no disturbance or opposition in their march. Their two Colonels, most of their officers, and a body of civil guards, or gendarmes, did indeed set out in pursuit, and endeavored to bring them back by persuasion, but they were either shot at or received with blows, and had to give up the attempt. On first hearing of the mutiny, the Madrid government sent out a small column on the road to Aranjuez to protect the capital from a *coup de main* of the insurgents; but upon hearing that they had moved upon Chinchen, they gave orders to Gen. ZABALA to go forth and meet them. ZABALA left Madrid at 4:15 P. M. of the 3d, reached Arganda on the same evening, pushed after the rebels, who were falling back before him, pursued them to Villarejos, and all but fell in with them at Fuentidueña. Here, however, the insurgents, after crossing the Tagus, cut the chains of the suspension bridge, which sank in the water, and thus placed the stream between them and their pursuers. ZABALA tried, the fords of the stream, looked round for materials fit for the construction of a temporary bridge, and when he wrote his dispatch at 2 P. M. yesterday was still hopeful of success. In the evening, however, he seemed to have given up the attempt, and was about to march down stream as far as Aranjuez, where he could avail himself of the bridge, and set out again on the track of the fugitives, after, however, a circuitious march of no less than twelve leagues. So far the insurgents have certainly given their enemies the slip and stolen a march upon them. At the head of the insurgents, or, at least, at the direction of their movements, is, it is now ascertained beyond doubt, Gen. PRIM, who has with him MILANS DEL BOSCH and other officers, his fellow-campaigners in Morocco and Mexico. If one could believe his Progressista friends, PRIM knows very well how he is about, has met with full success, has been joined by a detachment of troops and volunteers, and commands a force of 6,000 to 8,000 men. At Villarejos de Salvanes he had, on the 3d, ordered 2,000 rations. If all we hear is true, and he has no chance of success in front, he has the open country in his rear, and the whole of Aragon and Catalonia, it is supposed, to support him.

On the Great Northern line at Avila, about four hours by rail from Madrid, a battalion, or as other authorities contend, only three companies of the Almansa Foot Regiment rose in the night, between the 3d and 4th, and under the command of a Major set off by train. From Avila the railway proceeds to the northwards to Medina del Campo, where it branches out into two lines, one further north to Valladolid, and all the way to the French frontier; the other to Toro and Zamora, near the Portuguese frontier. According to the government version, upon hearing of this movement, the Commanders at Zamora and Valladolid took possession of their respective railway stations and prepared a warm reception for the rebels. The Commander at Zamora, in his dispatch of last evening, of 5:20, says that the insurgents arrived by train at the Zamora station, and upon seeing him in position, fell back in the same railway carriages. The Commander at Valladolid writes, at 9 o'clock of the same evening, that the rebels had retreated from Zamora as far as Toro, and that he was in hopes they would be hemmed in between the cavalry that were after them from Zamora, and those he, the Valladolid commander himself, had sent forward on the line as far as Medina. All tidings combine to induce a belief that the insurgents have turned up the rails and broken up the communication by railway in many parts of the line. All official and non-official publications assure us that the most perfect tranquillity reigns all over the kingdom, with the exception of the two districts above alluded to. The most foolish rumors circulated all day yesterday about Madrid, that Valladolid was in the hands of the insurgents under the orders of the Gen. PIERRAD, who had been arrested there; that Saragossa was ready for an outbreak; Valencia in full insurrection; Catalonia all in arms; and finally, that Gen. ECHAQUE, in command at Barcelona, had been assassinated. That, at least, some ferment may reign in Catalonia, I might be induced to believe, from the fact that in those provinces are the headquarters of the Progressistas, and of PRIM's friends, and that 40,000 stand of arms are known to be in private hands. Information is correct, lately smuggled in across the French frontier, seems hard to have to disbelieve every word that is put forth by O'DONNELL and his friends—"all honorable men"—but the jealousy which induces them to send out *all* the papers with more blank than print in their columns, compels me, in spite of oneself, to reserve one's judgment as to the credibility of any news, no matter from what quarter. That the government is in a state of uneasiness is a matter sufficiently obvious, to be inferred from its precaution about shutting up clubs the whole day and night, continual soldiers in their barracks, &c. So little faith has O'DONNELL in the steadiness of his subalterns that in the night of the 3d and 4th he went himself twice to relieve guard at the Palace, and twice reconnoitred every post. A reinforcement of 156 Civil Guards was added yesterday to the very considerable mass of troops that daily garrison the Palacio de la Isabernacion, or home office, properly a barrack and citadel—at the Puerta del Sol. Madrid is, in the meanwhile, sepulchrally quiet; though there are men, I am aware, who look upon an outbreak as a by no means unlikely contingency.

UNRELIABILITY OF THE OFFICIAL NEWS.

Paris (Jan. 8) Correspondence of the London News.

The official news from Spain continues to be so stale and so manifestly inaccurate as to lead to the supposition that the insurrection must be making great way. Old dispatches of the 4th are hashed up again and again, but there is nothing reliable—nothing beyond local *dicta* in private letters as to the state of things on the 6th and 6th. It is repeated continually that the Almanza insurgents are pursued by three columns sent from Valladolid, Zamora, and Salamanca. This is very much as if it were announced that a revolt having occurred at Lyons three columns were on the march to put it down from Solesme, Boiren, and Saint-Brieuc. There are two distinct centres of revolt—one in the east and the other in the west. Madrid lies between the *two*. Gen. ZABALA, the Minister of Marine, was ordered to pursue PRIM, who, after destroying the bridge, and thus checking the pursuit marched toward Almanza—*i. e.*, in the direction of the Mediterranean. In the westerly direction a regiment "pronounced" at Avila, and marched toward Zamora. It is this regiment and not PRIM's force, as might be inferred from some of the telegrams, that was in the neighborhood of the Portuguese frontier. The Governor of Zamora telegraphed on the evening of the 4th a very poor account of his attempts to get the better of this insurrection. "The fog," he says, "was so thick that it was impossible to see what the enemy was doing," and, moreover, the enemy did not pursue him time enough. The last news from the Governor was that he "believed" the enemy had destroyed the railway line, but he had sent a pilot engine to see, and would act according to circumstances. The opposition journals in Madrid come out with numerous blank pages, the intended contents of which were carried off by the censure acting under the state of siege. The *Correspondencia*, a most innocent paper, was not allowed to be posted for the provinces. Among the persons arrested in Madrid is M. USELETE DE FUENTE, a former Secretary of PRIM. He is to be tried by court-martial.

A postscript in a Madrid letter of the 6th to the *Avenir National* says:

"Between ourselves, I believe the triumph of PRIM certain; but we must wait fifteen or twenty days. The Ministry reckons very little upon the garrison of Madrid, which it has just reinforced by 5,000 'trustworthy' troops sent for from the provinces."

POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REVOLT.

From the London Star, Jan. 8.

What would happen supposing PRIM were successful? Politically one might say nothing. There would be a new Prime Minister, but what Spain wants is a new system; indeed, a new dynasty. She wants to find a ruler and a ruling family of which she could be proud, and she does not know where to seek for them. It is not too much to say that Queen ISABELLA reigns for fault of better. She is neither loved nor respected personally; she comes of a bad stock; she has made bad connections; she has always given herself up to bad influences. This Spain sees, but Spain does not see any one to put in her place. The talk always more or less widely afloat about the unification of the whole Peninsula under the Braganzas of the Portuguese throne, owes its importance solely to the consideration that there, near at hand, the Spaniards see a really respectable ruling family, and that, for lack of any better plan, as Spain cannot supply rulers for Portugal, it may some time or other seem rational enough to let Portugal supply rulers to Spain. But Spain's one great want being a sovereign, we do not see how an insurrection under Gen. PRIM could supply that deficiency. Any movement of the kind, therefore, could have even for Spain itself little more than a personal importance. Materially and morally Spain is in most ways looking up. She wants more than anything else just now to be able to lift her rulers to her own level. A military rising which gave Queen ISABELLA one daring soldier instead of another, could hardly accomplish much to satisfy the healthy aspirations of the Spanish people.

From the London Daily News, Jan. 9.

Gen. PRIM is stated to be at the head of the military revolt. He is a man of chivalrous daring, and popular with a portion of his army, but there are officers in the Spanish army whose names would have afforded a better guarantee of soundness of judgment and maturity of councils than his. A Catalonian by birth, he has, during a public career of thirty-three years, experienced the vicissitudes of fortune—now promoted for his services to the Crown, then elected by Barcelona as a patriot, and soon after denounced by the people as a traitor. Twice he has been recalled from exile by election to the Cortes, and three years ago he was commanding a Spanish army on foreign service. His title, Count DE RENS, commemorates a successful *pronunciamiento*, of which he was the author, and which was made at his birthplace, the town of that name. It is impossible to judge whether the means of success are at this time within his reach. Marshal O'DONNELL, himself a conspirator, has a knack of stamping out insurrections, as Madrid, Barcelona, Saragossa, and a number of smaller towns, learned by experience in 1856; and if he can only keep the army well in hand, there is very little doubt that he will do so again. If we may credit the detailed statements put forward by the Spanish government, only two incomplete cavalry regiments, numbering six hundred men, stationed at Aranjuez and Ocana, and three hundred men of the garrison of Avila, have at present joined the insurrection. But this representation does not agree with that which Marshal O'DONNELL has made to the chamber; and unless that Minister had some political motive for exaggerating the importance of the movement, it would seem that more than nine hundred men of the army must have taken part in it. In these circumstances, all we can do is to wait and gather up the results of the intelligence day by day. There is nothing to hinder us from doing so with perfect patience. Neither hopes nor fears, neither sympathies nor aversions, much trouble the equanimity of Englishmen when they think of the parties, the politics and the revolutions of Spain. Albeit Europe has assisted at too many revolutions in that kingdom, and too often seen the governments born of them faithfully copy the vices of their predecessors to take much interest in military revolts. Gen. PRIM is undoubtedly a soldier of the Liberal party, and there is much in his public career and personal character to endear him to us. But the complexion and aims of the movement he has in hand. The time has gone by when Englishmen held that in every insurrection the presumption was in favor of the insurgents. In this case the presumption is certainly against the party which obstinately declined to show itself at the polling-booths, preferring to trust to about an insurrection. We can only hope that the outbreak will speedily come to an end without much bloodshed, and that, whichever party may win, Spain will be the freer and better governed for its action.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. DISRAELI, as the leader of the opposition in the House of Commons, had issued the customary notice to his party, requesting their attendance in the House on the 6th of February, when the Queen will deliver a speech.

It is stated that twenty-one Fenians, fully armed with revolvers and other weapons, landed at Sligo on the 10th inst., and were immediately arrested. Great alarm prevailed in Sligo.

The police at Dublin on the same day secured a large quantity of pikes and percussion caps, and arrested two persons connected with their manufacture.

The *Freeman's Journal* says that STEPHENS is still believed to be in Ireland.

In the case for the trial of the Fenians, JAS. O'CONNOR, book-keeper in the *Irish People* office, had been sentenced to 7 years, and KICKHAM to 14 years penal servitude. The trial of DANIEL BYRNE, late Warder in the Richmond Prison, on the charge of having aided JAMES STEPHENS in his escape, was progressing.

It was understood that all the prisoners under arrest would not be tried, and that the Crown would adopt a similar course to that pursued in Cork.

Prof. SIMPSON, of Edinboro', whose name is so widely known in connection with the discovery of the anæsthetic properties of chloroform, has been created a baronet.

The *Globe* semi-officially announces that Mr. GOSCHEN is to join the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. The *Daily Telegraph* denies the statement, but says that Mr. GROSCHEN will be invited to a seat in the cabinet.

M. DU CHAILLU, the well-known traveler, has been reading a paper before the Royal Geographical Society, in London, describing his second journey into Western Equatorial Africa. Among the company present were Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister, and Mr. G. G. GORDON, President of the American Ethnological Society.

The Duchess DE CHARTRES has given birth to a prince at her residence near London.

The weather in England had moderated, but effects of the recent gales continue to be exhibited in disasters to shipping.

The steamer *Worcester*, from Baltimore, reached Liverpool in a very crippled state. She encountered fearful weather in the channel, had her foremast carried away, and was otherwise damaged.

The steamer *Palestine*, which returned to Queenstown, would go to Liverpool for coal and repairs. It was expected she would be able to resume her voyage in a few days. The Chief-Engineer of the *Palestine* was, it was reported, washed overboard at sea.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

France.

Earl COWLEY, the British Ambassador to France, having been absent from the usual New-Year's reception at the Tuileries, (the stormy weather preventing his crossing the Channel from England,) had been honored with a special audience by the Emperor, in order to express the good wishes of his sovereign for the New Year.

Count WALEWSKI and the Duke DE MOUCHY had been appointed members of the Commission for the Great Exhibition of 1867.

NAPOLEON on the 10th inst. received the Belgian Envoy, to formally announce the accession of LEOPOLD II.

The Paris Bourse was firmer. The Rentes closed on the 10th inst. at 68f. 50c.

Italy.

At a consistory at Rome the Pope had nominated one Patriarch, three Archbishops and 12 Bishops. His Holiness did not deliver an allocution.

The Italian Parliament has been prorogued until the 22d of January to give the new Ministry time to consider and modify important financial and other proposals of the late Cabinet.

Austria.

The Emperor had addressed an autograph letter to Count BELCREDI, remitting the punishment of those persons belonging to the former Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom who had illegally emigrated. The sequestrated property of such persons will be restored to the owners, and all legal proceedings in reference thereto still pending are to be quashed.

The Government of Venetia is empowered to release the aforesaid persons from their allegiance to the Austrian throne, as well as permit them to return to Austria free of penalty, and also to reinstate them in their rights of Austrian citizenship, provided petitions to that effect be sent within the course of the year.

The Hungarian deputation, which had arrived at Vienna to invite the Empress to Buda, was received in solemn audience by Her Majesty. The Cardinal Primate of Hungary, who headed the deputation, addressed the invitation to the Empress in Hungarian, and Her Majesty replied from the throne in the same language, promising to visit Buda at an early date.

The Anglo-Austrian treaty of commerce had been officially promulgated at Vienna.

Hungary.

Count ENOL DESSEWUFFY, President of the Hungarian Academy, is dead.

The Transylvania Diet has been prorogued, and the Deputies summoned to appear at the Diet of Pesth.

The question of Union between Transylvania and Hungary is left open.

India, China and Australia.

Bombay mails to Dec. 18 and Calcutta to Dec. 7 are received. The news has been generally disappointing.

The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* says that even if the Bhootanese government give up the guns, in accordance with the treaty, a small force would still be sent up to conclude the negotiations.

The legislative dead-lock continued at Melbourne. The Council had refused to pass the Tariff Bill, and the Ministers had resolved to dissolve the Assembly and appeal to the country.

Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, the British Minister, had arrived at Pekin at a critical moment. The Anti-Foreign party was endeavoring to carry out an exclusive policy. Articles of war were being manufactured in large quantities.

Cape of Good Hope.

Cape of Good Hope mails to the 19th of December have been received. War between the Orange Free State men and Basutos continued to progress in a desultory manner.

The British mail steamer *Dane* was lost near Cape Bealle.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

SATTERTHWAITE'S circular of the evening of the 10th inst. says:

"The advance in the bank discount to 8 P cent. caused some impression in American securities, which was somewhat increased by an extraordinary article in the *Times* on American credit; but the fallacies, or rather omissions, in the *Times'* statement were so glaring, that the effect was little more than momentary, and to-day, on improved quotations for stocks and a decline in gold from New-York, the market rallied and closed firm. Five-Twenties, after selling down to 64¾, have advanced to 64⅝@65. Illinois Central shares are steady at 75½@76. Erie shares have improved from 55½ to 56@56⅝."

An interesting report is published by the trustees of PEABODY's £150,000 gift for the benefit of the poor of London.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Rentes were dull, but Consols were pretty steady. The discount quoted 2½ moderate.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 10—A. M.

COTTON.—The sales of Monday and Tuesday add up only 9,000 bales, including 1,500 for speculation and export. A heavy tone prevails and quotations are irregular and generally ¼d. @ ⅛ D. lower on short, and ⅛d. @ ¼ D. on long staples.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

"Yesterday was very quiet and prices were in favor of buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others report: "Flour inactive and nominally unchanged. Wheat in rather better demand and firmer. Winter Red, 10s. 2d.@10s. 4d. Amber, 9s. 6d.@10s. 2d. Corn quiet at 29s.@29s. 3d. 480 lbs. for Mixed."

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and BRUCE & MCALLISTER report: "Beef quiet, but firm for fine. Pork—Nothing to report. Bacon in better demand and a shade firmer. Lard quite nominal. Butter slow and tending downward. Cheese firmer for fine. Tallow very dull and 6d. @6d. lower."

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet; sales of Pots at 32s.; Pearls, 38s. Sugar inactive. Nothing done in Coffee. Rice dull. Resin steady; common American, 2s. 3d. Spirits of Turpentine quiet. French nominal at 42s. Petroleum quiet but steady at 2s. 9d.@2s. 10d. for refined.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull, and WHEAT generally 1s. ₱ quarter lower. SUGAR quiet but steady. COFFEE rather easier. TEA firm at full rates. RICE rather lower. TALLOW dull; P. M. C. 47s. 6d.@48s. 9d.

(By Telegraph to Londonderry.)

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 12.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 44,000 bales, of which 10,000 were for speculation and 12,000 for export. The market opened very dull and declined 1d.@1¼d., but subsequently partially recovered from the depression, closing firmer, at a decline, however, of ⅛d. for American, and ⅛d.@¼d. for other descriptions. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	22d.	Middling Orleans	20d.
Fair Mobile	21¾d.	Middling Mobile	19¼d.
Fair Uplands	20¾d.	Middling Uplands	18¾d.

The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 10,000 bales; the market closing steady. The stock in port is estimated at 392,000 bales, of which 182,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS are firmer.

PROVISIONS are steady.

Telegraphing from London continues suspended, owing to damage to the wires by the snow-storm. The following are the closing London quotations of the 11th:

Consols for money, 86¾@87; United States Five-Twenties, 64¾@65; Erie shares 56@56½; Illinois Central shares, 75½@76.

The Liverpool prices to-day are about the same as above.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased to £232,000.

AMERICAN METHODISM.

The Centenial Celebration—Addresses by Hon. Mr. Harlan, Bishop Janes, Bishop Simpson and Others.

The centenary of American Methodism was celebrated last night in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, with fitting ceremonials and exercises. The church was crowded at an early hour, a large proportion of the audience being ladies and clergymen. At 7:20 o'clock the organist performed a congratulatory voluntary which attracted much comment; at 7½ the gas was turned full on, and the chancel filled with the more prominent clergy of the faith, the pulpit being occupied by the speakers of the evening and the pastor of the church.

It was then announced by Rev. Dr. CROOKS that the chair would be occupied by Hon. JAMES HARLAN, of Iowa, assisted by a long list of Vice-Presidents, which included all the civic dignitaries of the church membership, and many of our city clergymen. These gentlemen, as named, were requested to take seats in front of the pulpit; had they all done so the seats there would have been filled, and dozens more in addition.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

The following order of exercises was then announced by Mr. HARLAN, after which the hymn beginning,

"Before Jehovah's awful throne,"

was sung to the tune of Old Hundred:

1. Singing—Hymn 14. 2. Prayer. 3. Opening Address by Hon. Secretary HARLAN. 4. Address by Bishop JANES. 5. Singing—Hymn 1,022. 6. Address by Bishop SIMPSON. 7. Singing—"A Hundred Years Ago." 8. Address by Rev. Dr. STRYKER. 9. Singing—Hymn 1,004. 10. Address by Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK. 11. Doxology and Benediction.

Rev. Dr. DURBIN then offered prayer.

ADDRESS OF MR. HARLAN.

Mr. HARLAN then spoke substantially as follows: The church and congregation represented here tonight are entering on the second century of their existence, and there has been a desire to commence with new energy and large liberality that the interests of the church might be advanced and the education of our own people and of the world be secured. All those who believe in the immortality of the soul, and that life here is but a probation to be continued in a future world in bliss or anguish forever, cannot but feel a strong desire for the Church to be the world's christianization; and all who notice that the wisest and most desirable associations of life follow in its train, a knowledge of the arts and sciences, cannot but otherwise than to wish to push on these enterprises. I need not state to you that the wealth and power is in the world in the hands of Christian nations. Our own nation overshadows all nations on this side of the ocean; England on the other; France at the head of the Catholic, and Russia of the Greek Church—so that none can be without a motive to assist the Church to christianize the world. We also find the means—we have in this land wealth of $20,000,000,000—of our population, 1,000,000 are members of the Methodist Church. They are mainly adults, and represent 3,000,000, or one-eighth of the population of the United States. They are as wealthy and and as intelligent as a like quantity of their fellow-citizens. Our wealth doubles about each ten years, and at the end of the present century the wealth of the United States will be 1,000,000,000. You are increasing at the rate of three per cent. each year, and you will see in this country 100,000,000 of people, or one-tenth of all that live on the earth.

ADDRESS OF BISHOP JANES.

This celebration is not to be alone spiritual, but to take on a financial character, and the most suitable objects for our benevolence are the missions in Germany and the Irish fund, and to you of these two subjects. The mission was established in 1849; a conference was organized in 1852; we have sent eight ministers, one of whom is dead. There are now 35 itinerant missionaries, 28 of whom have been confirmed and licensed there. We have in Denmark and Norway 11 missionaries and in Germany and Switzerland there are 4,616 communicants, 83 Sabbath-schools, 400 officers and teachers and 4,000 scholars. Our mission publishes three periodicals, it has distributed 173,000 bound volumes, 215,000 books in paper, 150,000 tracts, 60,000 Bibles, 112,000 Testaments, and several thousand with passages of Scripture, or 650,000 volumes in all. They have distributed 6,000,000 of tracts; these are strictly religious publications and evangelical literature. Our mission in Bremen was established in 1858, and 26 young men have entered the pastoral work. We have three classes of young men. This institute receives students not licensed to preach; they teach German, classics, dogmatic and pastoral theology and church history. We regard it as essential to our prosperity there. It's hard for young men to acquire an education there without aid, and there is no other place in Germany where a Methodist education can be obtained. We could to-day make a draft on young ministers there for foreign missions in any part of the world. They are patient, enduring and persevering. In Germany this institute promises great usefulness. We all remember the long and severe contest in that country for religious liberty and the struggles of the early Methodists in Germany. Methodist experience first commenced. There rose the star which WESLEY followed. We have always believed that a true believer could apostatize. If it be true with one it is generally true in churches; and we find an illustration in the present religious condition of the German churches. They are not willing to live and die right, but they admit the fact that formality, rationalism, infidelity, Sabbath-breaking, profanity and vice abound there, and there is a necessity for a revival of the truth of the Gospel—Christ and His salvation are the pressing wants of the people there. The government regard us favorably, and frequent applications are sent forward there, and the motive for prosecution is great and pressing. This institute is a necessity. It is $10,000 in debt and we need another building costing $10,000, and $10,000 more are needed for the endowment of its Presidency. I also present the claims of the Evangelization Fund of the Irish Church. Our brethren there have labored earnestly for many years. A few years since the Conference was convinced that unless they increased their force they must continue to decline, and they determined to do it. They established parochial schools and made arrangements for the education of young men; funds were necessary, and the good people raised all they could, but not enough. In 1855-6 they appealed to us, and received encouragement that they might get $100,000 from us. They have received $40,000, which is spent in schoolhouses and a college. They have 151 schools and 123 teachers. The schools the teachers preach, and the schools seem to them and to me a necessity. We have deemed this a fit time for us to present to the Irish Church the balance of the $100,000. They need it, they need sympathy. They need it, and we owe it to them. American Methodism was planted in Ireland, and transplanted in this country. They found a home there, and PHIL EMBURY preached in this city the first Methodist sermon preached on this continent, with the exception of those of WESLEY. STROBRIDGE, another Irish preacher, began about the same time in Maryland, and from them has risen all the Methodism in this country and Canada. Ireland has continued to furnish the preachers to this day. An Irishman introduced Methodism into Nova Scotia and Australia; Ireland gave us Dr. BUTLER, who planted Methodism in India. It is our duty to stand by Ireland in the hour of her trial. The close of our war and the death of slavery are to have great effect upon the migration of Irishmen hither. It has been a question whether we could maintain ourselves against internal difficulty. That question has been settled; there is no doubt about our perpetuity. These and other considerations will bring to our hand a tide of emigration never equaled, never calculated. Is it not our interest and our duty to pre-Americanize them? And it is because of all this that I ask you to remember these subjects and interests which I have presented you. There can be no more urgent claims than theirs; there can be no more appropriate contribution. May God make this occasion a blessing to us and the entire of our community.

Hymn No. 1,002 was sung by the audience, all standing.

ADDRESS OF BISHOP SIMPSON.

Bishop SIMPSON was then introduced and said:

The question forces itself upon me, why are we here It may be briefly said we are here because the first century of Methodism has passed away. But what is there in that to stir our hearts and prepare us for action? All present feel a deep interest in Methodism; they understand its doctrines, its objects and its aims; they sympathize with it. What has Methodism done, and what can it do? One hundred years ago, six poor obscure persons met to sing and pray in the lower part of this city. Contrast our present position, wealth and numbers with the position of that time. Not in might and power has this been done, but by the spirit and love of God. The thoughts of the past crowd upon us, with its difficulties and its glories, those who fought and those who fell. Higher than these galleries I see a nobler band, who to-night unite with us in giving praise to that salvation which has saved us and which saved them. We are called upon, however, to do something else to-night. Churches, like nations, have often marked great epochs by some fitting memorial. We want, therefore, to mark this great occasion by something more than prayer and praise. There are churches to be erected, academies to be built, schools to be endowed, the German Mission and the Irish Fund. Methodism has struggled since its birth for connectional sympathy and influence. I am not the pastor of this or any church, but one of the Methodist pastorate. It gives the whole Church the talents of all its ministry. Other agencies follow. Our literature is one great Church literature, hence have arisen our periodicals and our Book Concern. See what power is given to the pen when a million readers are interested in whatever is written. Then we started Sunday-schools and made them part of the Church, a new idea. For it a literature is prepared. Then the Missionary Societies, which grasp the world—we have conferences in Germany, India, China, across the Rocky Mountains, in Asia, Africa and Europe. Our parish is the world, and we lay our arms about the teeming millions of the globe, drawing them to the cross of Christ. We have too, a Church Extension Fund to assist in the erection of churches here and there. We are all one, the churches are all devoted to the one Methodism. We cultivate a part here and a part there. The field of education is not so well and so thoroughly filled. We have failed to accomplish all that we should because of a partial inability to establish schools where needed, and because we erected some where we should not have done it. We recognize the value of education in the world, and it rests for us to decide whether our children shall be among the governors or the hewers of wood and the drawers of water. We have a large family and they must all be educated. Where are our means? The work is vast and we need greater exertion. It is proposed that we throw our contributions into one fund, which shall be vested in trustees, who shall distribute its interest yearly among our schools. I ask you to reflect upon this proposition, and give something to this fund of general education. The public give us no credit for zeal in the cause of education. They recognize our piety and our numbers, but don't attach any importance to our educational status. I look forward into future Methodism with great interest—its the system which is to convert the world to God. The need of Methodism is not less now, but more learning; we need rhetoric, but we need it set on fire of God. Amen.

Rev. Drs. STEVENS and MCCLINTOCK made brief addresses, and after singing and the collection, the audience was dismissed with a benediction.

BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

The Baptist Sunday-School Association of New-York and Brooklyn—Adjourned Meeting—Constitution Adopted—Officers Elected.

Early this Winter, Rev. Drs. HENRY G. WESTON, THOMAS ARMITAGE and T. EDWIN BROWN, A. B. C. CAPWELL, Esq., and others, impressed with the desirableness of bringing Baptist Sunday-schools into such combination as might better promote their efficiency, and stimulate them to a more enlarged work among the rising generation, invited delegations from the several Baptist Sunday-schools in the vicinity of New-York, to meet in convention to consider the expediency of forming a general organization, comprising all the Sunday-schools of the Baptist denomination. The circular of invitation which was sent out informed the denomination that the main object contemplated was to unite the Baptist Sunday-school force without antagonism to the relations which any school might sustain toward any similar organization.

The initial meeting, to which every pastor and Sabbath-school Superintendent and five members of every school were invited, was held in Calvary Baptist Church, in Twenty-third-street, on the afternoon of the 18th instant, and after lengthened discussion, extending into an evening session, it appeared that there was a wide diversity of views. This fact having been ascertained, it was deemed prudent to adjourn for one week and thus enable the brethren to confer with one another.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, yesterday afternoon, about three hundred gentlemen and several ladies assembled at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, and after the meeting had been called to order by the Moderator, A. B. C. CAPWELL, Esq., and prayer by Rev. Mr. RAYMOND, of Portchester, a draft for a constitution, as reported by a committee consisting of Rev. Robert Lowry, Rev. Henry G. Weston, D. D., Rev. J. W. Sarles, D. D., Mr. Wm. H. Chapman, Rev. Edward Bright, D. D., Mr. J. F. Davis, and Rev. Jas. L. Hodge, D. D., was read and discussed at great length.

The first and second clauses of this organic act having been adopted as they appear below, the Secretary, Rev. Dr. WYCKOFF, read the committee's proposed clause No. 3, as follows:

The object of this association shall be to encourage and develop the highest degree of Sabbath-school efficiency, and to promote the establishment of mission Baptist Sabbath-schools by the churches or otherwise.

Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE offered the following amendment:

The object of this association shall be to assist in promoting the highest degree of Sabbath-school teaching, according to the sacred Scriptures, which was received to be taught by the churches supporting these schools.

The amendment was discussed at considerable length and much animation by several clergymen and laymen. Rev. Dr. ANDERSON hoped that the Baptists who had taken this work in hand would be led to go to work in earnest, and whoever should vote for the amendment would regard as a sincere and earnest member of a Baptist Church. Many brethren thought it best not regularly to come together as Baptists; many, also, thought otherwise; but he hoped that all would agree so far as to come together and organize a Baptist Sunday-school Association in the city of New-York and Brooklyn, to promote the efficiency of the Baptist Sunday-schools in these cities, and for the planting of Baptist Mission Sunday-schools throughout New-York and Brooklyn. He thought that, with the proposed association completely organized, the fifty or sixty Sunday-schools in his vicinity might be expected to contribute each about $100 annually, and the sum thus realized would establish three or four missionary Sabbath-schools.

Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE had heard that a brother Baptist had written a letter imputing to him sinister motives in offering his amendment, and he desired to say that he had introduced the clause with pure motives; the forty or fifty Baptist churches in this city had been bleeding at the heart for want of organization, and if his amendment was to be a stumbling block, he would cheerfully withdraw it.

Rev. Dr. WESTON having been requested to read the manuscript of the original resolution, said that he had mailed it to Rev. Dr. COWEN, but the latter had not received it. Rev. Dr. BUCKLAND followed in indorsement of the amendment, and Rev. Dr. BRIGHT said that what was wanted was something which should draw, not drive, people into the Baptist denomination. The speaker explained that the association designed to leave every Sabbath-school at liberty to retain its membership of any association to which it may belong.

Rev. Dr. HENDRICK rejoiced greatly in the spirit of the meeting, and would vote for Dr. ARMITAGE'S amendment; yet he had a lingering doubt whether, as the clause reads, the association was not making a party of close Baptist corporation.

Mr. YOUNG, Superintendent of a New-England Sabbath-school, said that he had pledged himself to support and teach Baptist sentiments, and as a Baptist who would not intrust the education of his children to any pseudo-Baptist, he would vote for the whole amendment.

After further remarks by Rev. Dr. WESTON and Mr. CHAPLIN, the third clause of the constitution was adopted as amended, and the residue of the organic act was submitted to a committee, and during the absence of that committee the convention was addressed by Rev. Mr. BROWN, of Brooklyn, Mr. OLNEY and Mr. SIMPSON.

Mr. L. W. OLNEY explained that he was the only member of the convention who voted in the negative on Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE'S amendment, and he had so voted because at the initial meeting of the convention he had committed himself, and had not been long enough in New-York to learn how not to do a thing; if, however, he had not committed himself he might have voted for the amendment.

Mr. J. P. SIMPSON, who had been engaged in the Sunday-schools of this city more than fifty years, said that his earliest efforts were among various denominations, in which he found marked apathy. Not discouraged, however, he opened a Sunday-school, and on the first morning there were present four pupils and five teachers. This school, which was subsequently supported by Christians of various denominations, has now more than 200 pupils, and has been adopted by the Harlem Baptist Mission School. In its infancy this school taught colored children mainly, in lexicography and reading, the city schools not then affording such children instruction. Mr. SIMPSON thought that the routine of instruction which at present obtains in the Sabbath-schools ought to be simplified, the lessons more full, being abstruse and almost incomprehensible. He was a Roger Williams Baptist, and meant so to be until the end of his earthly career; but he desires that something should be done to allay the spirit of suspicion which he observed here, to bury the ghost of the American Bible Union that is now frightening the brethren.

Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE rose to explain that in the amendment, the word procure, to which exception had been taken, had been used in the sense as to promote. He thought that the Sunday-schools could get all the Baptist literature they wanted from private publishers and from the publication society; and it seemed to him that the Association needed only three things, namely: 1. money; 2. manuscripts, and, 3. means for circulating these. The Association could circulate these manuscripts, and there would be no need of new newspapers or printing-presses for the work. He dissented from the views of Baptists who retain their membership of the American Bible Union because that Union had published works which inculcate principles antagonistic to the Baptist faith.

The Committee on the Constitution returned and reported, and after discursive remarks by Rev. Mr. Lowry, Rev. Dr. Hodge, Rev. Dr. Buckland, Rev. Dr. Bright, (of Yonkers,) Rev. Dr. Anderson,